Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

"Early to bed and early to rise."

BY ELIZA COOK.

"Early to bed and early to rise"—
Aye, note it down in your brain,
For it helpeth to make the foolish wise,
And uproot the weeds of pain.
Ye who are walking on thorns of care,
Who sigh for a softer bower,
Try what can be done in the morning sun,
And make use of the early hour.

Full many a day forever is lost
By delaying its work till to-morrow;
The minutes of sloth have often cost
Long years of heedless sorrow.
And ye who would win the lasting wealth
Of content and peaceful power,
Ye who would comfort Life and Health,
Must begin at the early hour.

We make bold promises to Time,
Yet, alas! too often we break them;
We mock at the wings of the King of Kings,
And think that we can overtake them.
But why loiter away at the prime of the day,
Knowing that clouds may lower?
Is it not safe to make hay while
In the beam of the early hour?

Nature herself ever shows her best
Of gems to the gaze of the lark,
When the spangles of light on Earth's green breast
Put out the stars of the dark.
If we love the purest pearl of the dew,
And the richest breath of the flower,
If our spirits would greet the fresh and the sweet,
Go forth in the early hour.

Oh! pleasure and rest are more easily found
When we start through Morning's gate,
To sum up our figures, or plough up our ground,
And weave out the threads of Fate.
The eye looketh bright and the heart keepeth light,
And man holdeth the conqueror's power,
When, ready and brave, he claims Time as his slave
By the help of the early hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Codfish Aristocracy.

We are very aristocratic here in our goodly city of Cincinnati. Exclusiveness is fashionable—coteries are formed, who fancy they comprise all the taste, fashion, and talent existing. If a daring intruder presumes to enter the charmed circle, he meets with a rebuff which tells him that he is looked on as an inferior, no matter what his personal worth and talents may be. It serves the God right. What business has any to suppose that reading character and cultivated intellect could constitute a claim to be received into the fashionable society? Fashionable fiddlesticks! The children of soapboilers and tinkers putting on airs, aping the manners of foreign aristocrats, and claiming to give tone and character to society! Fashionable—pshaw! Why they still smell of lie-tubs and pomatum!

A gentleman passing from New Orleans to Cincinnati on the trip up, was introduced to a young lady on board by a gentleman relation of hers. We give a brief description of the two.

The young lady was charmingly lovely, and agreeable in manners; the gent was witty, sentimental and amusing, his manner noble, his figure manly—such as one as would catch a lady's eye.

Thrown together in each other's society, and mutually attracted, it is not to be wondered that they grew quite familiar. They had *tête-à-têtes* on the guards, promenaded the deck arm in arm, the gentleman whispering soft nonsense in the lady's ear. The passengers pronounced it a case of love at first sight, the ladies were more respectful to one who they thought was soon to be a matron, and chambermaids (as chambermaid is always duly waited upon no one else but the bride. Miserable prophets—it was not fated to be a match.

The boat at length arrived at her place of destination, the association of the two loving ones was at an end, and they were obliged to separate. Whispered adieus, with a soft entreaty from him, was answered by her thrusting a card into his hand, and thus they parted, she to her father's marble halls, and he to the east, whither business imperatively called him. The hope of seeing her on his return filled his heart with joy.

She made an astounding discovery shortly after her return home. A friend of hers who sported mustachios and a goatee, quizzed her unmercifully for losing her heart to a mechanic who was going to Washington to get a patent for a new plough. This was very provoking to her. She protested that she thought he was a gentleman, or she never would have accepted his attentions.

Six weeks flew by, and the young mechanic was on his return home. His heart bounded with joy as he approached Cincinnati. Visions of grace, beauty, and loveliness floated through his brain. Oh, what pleasure to meet La Belle of the Queen City. Her charms had made a deep impression on his susceptible heart. His foot touched the wharf, and away he flew to the mansion of his beloved. He was ushered in, and his name announced. The young lady floated into the room. O, how lovely! But what is the matter? She does not know him, bestows no glance of recognition upon the face lit up with pleasure at seeing her again.

"You do not recollect me, said he timidly, and mortified to think the impression—if one he had made—was so evanescent.

"I do not, sir," replied she in a cold tone and with an air of hauteur such as a tragedy queen affects.

He reminded her of their previous acquaintance on board the steamer.

"O, yes, yes—a steamboat acquaintance!—Good morning, sir," and with this answer she left the room.

Her old papa had heard the name of his visitor when announced, but thought his presence would be *mal apropos* at their first meeting, so the good-natured old gent remained in his room. He knew the real position and standing of his visitor, and hugged himself at the prospect of Julia marrying the Hon. Mr. ———, M. C., rich and distinguished. Mustachios had humbugged Julia. She, because he was a mechanic had given him an unpardonable insult.

The reader may fancy Julia's mortification and her father's rage when they had a mutual explanation. Go it, coddishes.—Cincinnati Nonpareil.

From Pitcher's Lectures on Consumption.

Never Over Exert Yourself.

In order to attain to a long life, we must have health every day. Excesses of all kinds must be avoided. The symmetry of the body, external and internal, must be preserved. We must study the capability of each part of our system, and over-work to exhaustion no part. In this country, many suffer most from over exertion, not allowing their systems time for self-preparation. Our systems can bear much, and live on, but there is a limit to their powers of endurance beyond which they cannot pass. The amount that can be safely accomplished differs in each; yet the weak often endeavor to emulate the strong, and crush their own systems by their excessive labors. This is strikingly exemplified in many of our schools of learning. What one there accomplishes in two years with ease, another, to do it with safety, requires four years. Yet emulation, or supposed necessity, prompts him to furnish the task in two years. Now the midnight oil is consumed; now the taxed brain reels under its efforts; now the nervous system begins to falter; now, the organs of reparation, faithful friends to those who treat them rightly lose their power to supply the waste and exhaustion of the system, and very soon the brain, the lungs the heart, the stomach, or bowels, one or all, cease their wonted healthy action, until the human frame, like a noble ship, that instead of resisting the elements and making them subservient to her purposes yields to their blows, becomes their victim, and is driven madly and rapidly forward to destruction.

This is the fate of multitudes in lonely cockloft and scholastic hall every day of every month. Every where persons may be found, who for a while, do twice the work in one; but in a short period the machine breaks down, and the independent person becomes an invalid or is cut off in the midst of his days. I will appeal to you tax to repeat by and its powers preserve all and life will roll on, in smooth, unbroken current to a certain period, which should mark the close of your years. If any of you discredit what I say of exercise upon the human invention, and ask the reasons how long will let a piece of machinery driven beyond it powers? And again ask, how long would the same machine endure, when only required to do a reasonable duty, when promptly repaired on discovering the slightest defect, and always judiciously preserved? The answers will fully satisfy you that what I have said of the human machine is correct. Study, as you value life and health, a just equilibrium between rest and exercise, between repose and exhaustion, and between the supplies and waste of the system, and never tax any organ that is in a state of disorder or debility. No animal can endure as much as man. The care that is bestowed upon a favorite horse if extended to ourselves, will give us good health.

"A Soft Im-peach-ment."

The following extract of a letter from New Hampshire has been furnished us, says the Lowell Courier. Rosy cheeks and rosy peaches seem to have an affinity for each other:

'Shall I relate you a pretty incident? Kate, with the rest of us, was standing near the heavily laden peach tree, while, Charley, having climbed slyly to the top, shook it vigorously, showering the luscious fruit upon us. One peach, more fortunate than the rest, fell from the luxuriant tree into Kate's more bounteous bosom.—Blushing, she seized it, and with the prettiest air imaginable, threw it disdainfully away.

'Charley, you know, had a penchant for Kate, or perhaps something stronger, swung himself agilely from the tree, and bounding away in the direction of the rejected peach, found it, kissed its rosy cheek, and placed it in his bosom. Thereupon, F., who you know is *au fait* in such matters, pointing to the peach, broke out in his measured manner, we all listening, as follows:

"This fruit of thine by love is blest,
That but a moment lay
Where fairer fruit of love may rest,
Some happy, future day."

'Fancy Kate's confusion, and how like a fool Charley looked!'

BREAKING A COLT.

Some good people, who raise colts, are not aware that they are thinking animals, and have feelings, passions, and affections, very much like human beings. They cannot talk—that's all. People who do not appreciate the character of horses, are apt to treat them like brutes, without love or mercy, and without any appeal to their glorious intelligence. "The horse knoweth his owner;"—and he knows much more,—he knows when he is treated as a Christian's horse should be—and in respect of treatment the Turk and Arab have much the advantage of us in civilization. Those pagans make friends of their horses—they love each other, and in the sandy desert or the wide plain, they lie down side by side, and each is equally ready to resist the approach of an enemy.

It is not often so with us. The colt is left to grow up to manhood wild in the pasture, with very little acquaintance or sociability with his master. As soon as he is thought strong enough to work, he has a saddle or a harness slapped upon him, so hard as to make him tingle again. He is put into some strong cart or wagon, without understanding what is wanted, and being bewildered in his ignorance, and exasperated at such rough handling, it is generally the case that he exerts his best strength to get out of the scrape and avoid his enemies, by plunging, kicking, throwing himself down, and sundry other such vile tricks, (as they are called,) as would naturally occur to a poor beast who thought himself most villainously abused. While this is the operation in the mind of the unsophisticated colt, the horse-breaker is swearing at his vicious obstinacy, laying on the licks with the string or the butt of the whip handle, and doing his best to draw blood at every stroke. His intention is to subdue the beast to obedience. He may succeed, but it will only be by destroying his noble spirit, and rendering him a tame, passive beast of burden, working only as he is forced, but without ambition or good will. The man is the most ignorant brute of the two. He is destitute of all proper knowledge of the animal who knoweth his owner," and should be beaten with many stripes himself.

The fact is, the colt should be treated with unvarying kindness, except when he is manifestly vicious, contrary to his own knowledge, after having been fairly taught. When he is taken up for breaking, he should be kept hungry and thirsty, and be fed from the hand of his master; while all the little tokens of praise, fondness, and approbation, which are as gratifying to a horse as to a woman, should be liberally bestowed upon him. No act of wilfulness or unkindness should ever be shown to him, and in a short time he will come to his master as to his best friend. Let him feel that he is in the hands and care of man, and he will place confidence in the attention will be bestowed, and with a light heart will exert himself to please his rider. Never open him the whip, and look him about with the halter and he will soon be deeper will prove to resistance, or sink to stupidity.

A horse may be taught, like a child, by those who have won his affections; but the method of teaching is by showing distinctly what you want him to do, not by beating him because he does not understand and perform at the outset. Judicious management is required in the course of instruction, for the creatures, like men, have very different intellectual capacities and temperaments; but all may be mastered by kindness, while the best, the most high spirited, the most generous, will be ruined by beating.

To illustrate this point, which we mean to enlarge upon hereafter, we will relate a little circumstance that occurred during a tour to the White Hills. Having a horse,—a fine light gray saddle pony,—we understood, with a friend, to ride to the summit of one of the mountains. Federal—that was his name—and he belonged to Nick—would have done any thing for me, for he and I had become well acquainted, as I he was a most noble-hearted fellow. Federal champed up according to my directions. I thought I could ride the best way, and guided him accordingly. We got at last up on the peak which was a level of some yards square, and Federal, who never had been up so high in the world before, as we slackened the rein, turned three times round to look at the prospect, and then set up a scream of delight. It was not a neigh, nor whinny, nor any common mode of talking for a horse, but it was a regular burrah, as much as to say, "O! thunder and lightning! Ain't this glorious?"

After a while, we turned to decend, and gave Federal his own way. It seemed at times rather a ticklish job; but he managed it well. The little rascal stopped now and then and made a survey as carefully as could be done by a civil engineer. He turned and tacked, worked ship, like an old sailor among the breakers; and being careful and surefooted, he came down as safe as a tortoise. But we brought up at last against a fence—having taken a different direction from that by which we ascended. We rode at the fence fairly, but Federal stopped short. "You fool," said I, "can't you jump?" Tried it again—no go. I stopped a moment, and thinks I to myself, this horse has never leaped a fence in his life. I felt sure he would have tried his best for me at any time, and would have broken his neck sooner than have refused, if he had known exactly what to do. I talked to him—coaxed him—patted his neck; and as soon as I saw his head raised about two or three inches, and his ears pricked up brightly, and felt the muscles of his sides swell under the saddle, I knew he had caught the idea; that was all he wanted; I gave him the hint to try it, and over he went like a swallow, at least two feet higher than was necessary. The little scamp meant to make a sure job of it. He was no sooner down, than he wheeled about, looked at the fence, and snorted, as much as to say, "What do you think of that?" and trotted off. Ever afterwards during our journey, Federal was on the look-out for some excuse for leaping. A log, a run of water across the road, even a stone bridge, he uniformly pricked up his ears at and leaped across—giving a snort each time, to announce his joy at having discovered a new feat.

The moral of this matter has been stated at the outset. Federal only needed to understand what we wanted, to do all in his power for its accomplishment. He was only a hired horse, but we understood and loved each other. He was little, but high-spirited, noble, generous: no whipping on earth would have managed that horse so readily as kindness and encouragement. Pulling, jerking, whipping and spurring, might have been tried in vain to make him leap the fence: with a moment to think about it and a nice dose of flattering applause, he flew over it like an experienced hunter.—Boston Times.

Legal Sketches.

It is not strange that a Lawyer should be a man of ingenuity. Chancellor Thurlow is once said to have found himself utterly destitute of money, and the usual resource of getting "fee-ed" was wholly unavoidable. How to defray the expenses of going to the Law Circuit, for a time baffled his ingenuity. At length he hit upon a scheme.

He sent for a stable keeper and told him he wanted a good horse and asked him if he had one to sell. The stable keeper told him he had one which he could confidently recommend.—Thurlow then consented to take his horse on trial, and, if he approved of it, to take him at a certain price. The horse was sent the next morning according to appointment. Thurlow used him for the purpose desired, and then returned him to the owner with the threat of bringing an action against him for venturing to set a gentleman on such a beast, whose faults rendered him fit for nothing else but Nomad's fool. He had used the beast to go the rounds of his Circuit!

Neither is it strange that the legal limb should be noted for his abstractedness and absent-mindedness. Sergeant Hill was one of the greatest and most learned of English barristers, but wonderfully eccentric in these respects. He once argued a point of Law at *Nisi Prius*, for some time, and putting his hand into his bag to take out a roll of papers, drew forth a spermaceti candle, and gravely proceeded it to the court, for the roll abscond. Some one it appeared had substituted a traveller's bag for that of the Sergeant's, which of course he was the last man to detect.

He married Miss Molly ott, a young and beautiful heiress. On the morning of the day appointed for the wedding, the sergeant went down to his chambers as usual, and becoming immersed in business forgot entirely the *engagement* he had formed for that morning; the bride waited for him so long, that it was feared he never would arrive. A messenger was accordingly despatched to request his immediate attendance. He obeyed the summons, and having became a husband returned again to business. About dinner time, his clerk suspecting that he had forgotten entirely the proceedings of the morning, ventured to recall them to his recollection. Fortunately the sergeant at that moment discovered the case for which he had been hunting, and returned to his house to spend the evening in a gayer circle.

He once dined with a friend—and was so delighted at gaining a victory in the dispute which arose at the table, that upon retiring instead of taking the usual leave of his friend, he thrust a shilling into his hand as though he had been a waiter, and cordially shook hands at parting, with the servant!

The sergeant's manners did not chime well with conjugal affection. Being once on the Norfolk Circuit at one of the assize towns, a friend offered him a bed. The next morning, the lady of the house asked him how he had slept? and hoped that he had found himself comfortable and warm. "Yes, ma'am," replied the sergeant. "Yes, pretty well on the whole. At first, to be sure, I felt a little queer for want of Mrs. Hill; but recollecting that my portmanteau lay in the room, I threw it behind my back, and it answered every bit as well!"

The School House and Meeting House.

The following anecdote illustrates the importance of education:

While Gen. Jackson was President, and Gen Cass Secretary of War, they visited a portion of New England together. In riding over that highly cultivated country, Gen. Jackson was much pleased with the appearance of the people, and expressed his gratification to his companion.

'What fine manly countenances these men carry!' exclaimed the President. 'How robust and vigorous they are! and what a spirit of enterprise and perseverance they manifest!—Why, with an army of such men, I would undertake to face the world.'

'Do you know the cause of these characteristics that you prize so highly?' rejoined the veteran Secretary.

'What is it?' asked the old hero.

'Do you see the steeple of that meeting-house yonder on the hill?'

'Yes,' replied the President.

'And that low school-house near it?'

'I see them both,' said Gen. Jackson.

'Well,' answered Gen. Cass, himself a native of the Granite State, 'here is where New England men are made. The instructions they receive in the school house and meeting house, give them the pre-eminence over others which you have so justly described.'

As it regards England, Dr. Vaughan testifies that he considers the moral influence of the Sunday School instruction as of more value than all other kind of instruction put together; and the Edinburgh Review, in a recent article, points to the religious element as the only possible security and hope of that mighty empire.

THE POWER OF MUSIC.—Most of our metropolitan readers must have noticed at the shop windows the admirable lithograph drawn from Mount's celebrated picture bearing the above title. This beautiful print is published by Goupil, Vibert & Co. 289 Broadway, N. Y.—The interior of a barn is disclosed through an open door. A young country fellow is seated on a stool playing on a violin. An old man is listening, seated also, and his hands clasped on his knees. Another listener is a young man in the prime of life, also absorbed in the music.—The third auditor is a humble negro man, who stands, hat in hand, outside the barn, completely entranced in the dulcet sounds of the violin.

The old man is looking back into the past—the young man is dreaming of the future—the negro thinks only of the present. It is an exquisite poetical conception, and most happily illustrates the power of music and the variety of it effect on individuals.

Some years ago, a young portrait painter of New York, disgusted with his want of success and skill, left the city in despair, and went home to live with his mother who occupied a small house on Long Island.

On his way home noticed some men engaged in a horse trade. The group struck him as one fitted for pictorial illustration. He went to work upon it, but he was dissatisfied with his first attempt. After repeated efforts he produced a picture which approached his ideal conception, and being very much in want of money, took it up to the city with the forlorn hope of disposing of it for a trifle, sufficient to meet his present necessities.

He showed the picture to a gentleman, a connoisseur, with whom he had some slight acquaintance.

'Do you wish to sell this picture?' asked the gentleman, after looking at it carefully.

'I must sell it.'

'Very well—I should like to buy it, but I cannot afford to give you its value.'

Stepping to the desk, he wrote a check on the bank for one thousand dollars, and handed it to the painter, saying, 'Will that do? It is all that I can afford.'

The artist took the check without saying a word, and left the store. All that day he wandered about the city in a maze, perfectly unconscious of all that was passing about him, and clutching tightly the vest pocket in which the check was deposited. He went to a hotel, and in the morning his first movement was to see if the check was in existence, to satisfy himself that he had not been dreaming. Finding the precious paper, he repaired to the bank and obtained the money—went home to rejoice the heart of his mother, and to paint pictures, which have won him fortune and fame, both of which he deserves richly as an artist, and a good kind-hearted man. Reader, this was Mount, the painter of the Power of Music.—Phil. City Item.

A LEGAL ANECDOTE.—Recently while attending a court held in J—— county, where Judge S. presided, a very plain question was presented for the decision of the court. It was a good claim only on the wrong side, and when the opposite attorney (a real Paddy who had just waded through Blackstone and Chitty, so as to obtain a license) arose to reply, he was stopped by his honor, who informed him that his opinion was made up against him; that he would have no further argument. Paddy laid his hand slowly upon a volume of Blackstone, and opened where the leaf was carefully turned down, and commenced reading the law directly in conflict with the opinion of the court.

"Stop sir," cried the Judge. "I have decided the case, and my mind is no longer open to conviction, nor will I have any further argument in the case."

"Oh," said the lawyer, "I did not intend to argue the point, nor did I expect to convince your honor—I only wanted to show the court what a fool Blackstone was."

Such a shout of laughter as went up from every part of the court house, was beyond the means of the sheriff of the court to control for some minutes, when Paddy was fined a dollar for his slander of Blackstone.

DEATH OF ALBERT GALLATIN. This venerable statesman died yesterday, at the country residence of his son-in-law, at Astoria, Long Island, in the eighty ninth year of his age, adding another to the catalogue of illustrious deceased, whose loss his country has been called upon to deplore during the present current year. This blow has not fallen unexpectedly upon the friends of the deceased, as his advanced age and gradually increasing infirmities during the past few years had given solemn warning to him and to them that they were soon to separate.

Albert Gallatin was born at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 29th day of January, 1761. He was left an orphan in his infancy, and was educated under the maternal care of a distant relation and very dear friend of his mother. He pursued his studies in Geneva, and graduated at the University of that city in 1779. Among his teachers at that period was Muller the celebrated historian, and among his class mates was Dumont the friend of Mirabeau and the interpreter of Bentham. Contrary to the wishes, but without the opposition, of his parents, Mr. Gallatin emigrated to the United States in the 19th year of his age. He arrived at Boston on the 14th July 1780. A letter followed him to this country from La Rochefoucauld to Dr. Franklin, requesting him to take a little interest in Gallatin and his companion who embarked with him.

Soon after his arrival in this country, the young adventurer proceeded to Maine, and resided at Machias and Passammaquaddy, where he served as a volunteer under Col. John Allan commander of the fort of Machias; and also made some advances to support the garrison.

In the spring of 1782, through the interest of Dr. Cooper, he was chosen instructor of the French language in Harvard University, which place, however, he soon left for the South. In the winter of 1783-4 he was engaged at Richmond in prosecuting the claim of a foreign house, for advances made to the State of Virginia which brought him into contact with the public men of that State, and procured for him the acquaintance and personal friendship of Patrick Henry, 1784-5, he acquired some large tracts of land in Western Virginia, on which, with a moderate patrimony which he had then received, he determined to take up his permanent residence. Disturbances among the Indians, and other circumstances, compelled him to abandon the project, and in 1786 he purchased a place and settled in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was elected in the fall of 1789 a member of the convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in which convention he united himself with the democratic party. He there opposed the system intermediate electors for President, and favored universal suffrage without distinction of color.

In 1800 he was elected member of the House of Representatives of the state, to which post he continued to be re-elected till he took a seat in Congress, about two years after. He was chosen U. S. Senator in 1793 but was declared not entitled to a seat, because not a citizen under the constitution. He was in the Senate, therefore, but two months during which period the deliberations of that body were for the first time open to the public. Mr. Gallatin returned to Fayette county in 1794, after an absence of eighteen months, during which period, or immediately after, he married a daughter of Commodore Nicholson, a distinguished officer of the revolutionary war.

Shortly after his return, broke forth the infamous whiskey insurrection, which originated in Alleghany county, about fifty miles from his residence, out of the forcible resistance to the serving of writs against distillers who had not paid the excise. Forty such writs had been issued, of which, thirty four were against distillers in Fayette county, and had been served without opposition. The distillers then met and determined to resist. In the rebellion which followed, Mr. Gallatin was active in the adoption of warlike and treasonable resolutions, and gradually procuring for the United States Commissioners a favorable reception.

On the 13 of Oct. 1795, he was again elected, by the concurring vote of all parties, member of the Legislature, and the same day, and without his knowledge, a member of Congress for the adjacent district of Washington and Alleghany counties. He took his seat in Congress in December, 1795, and was elected by the same district three successive terms, and would have been the fourth, but for the accession of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency, by whom he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in 1801.

Mr. Gallatin addressed himself at once to the extinguishment of the public debt, which amounted to over $100,000. Between the first of April 1801, and the 1st of January, 1812, the reimbursment on account of the public debt was $53,400,000.

In 1813, he was appointed one of the commissioners to Ghent, and during his absence, negotiated at London the commercial convention between this country and England, which succeeded the war.

The rest of his public life was passed in the diplomatic service. He was minister to France from 1816 to 1823, within which period he was deputed in 1817 to the Netherlands, and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed minister plenipotentiary in 1826. He returned to this country in 1827, and took up his residence in this city. During this period he has constantly kept his eye upon public affairs, though not taking any public responsibilities.

In 1840 he published his essay on the North Eastern Boundary question, and more recently a historical dissertation upon the map of Mr Jay, which was read before the New York Histori-

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And all diseases of *the lungs, the liver, and the pulmonary organs*, it is *unrivalled and unequalled*. HUNDREDS by it have been snatched from the UNTIMELY GRAVE and hundreds who *thought too long*, have found, to their sorrow, that the advanced state of their disease, that DATING FROM SUFFERING which they had vainly sought from every other source.

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We have received *hundreds of certificates* of its wonderful cures, from every part of the country, many of which have been published *and can be had gratis of any of our agents*.

Sold wholesale and retail by **CURTIS & SMITH**, General Agents, N. Athens, Vt., to whom all orders for supplies of the medicine should be addressed, or to either will receive the best mode of sending the same, and to agents in nearly all the villages and towns in the country.

It is also sold, at wholesale and retail by J. K. EDMUNDS, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 21, 1849. 1y12

DR. MARSHALL'S
AROMATIC CATARRH AND
HEADACHE SNUFF.

This SNUFF has proved the most effectual remedial agent known to the MEDICAL FACULTY for

Removing a Cold in the Head,

The Headache, & all Catarrhal Affections.

It relieves the patient of GIDDINESS OR DIZZINESS OF THE HEAD—of all WHIZZING OR BUZZING SENSATIONS, such as are produced by too great a flow and pressure of *blood upon the brain*, cures the headache, and is the only agent known upon which you can rely with confidence for a COMPLETE, RADICAL CURE of that most troublesome disease,

THE CATARRH.

It cleanses, strengthens, and restores to healthy action all those organs, and membraneous passages of the head, the OBSTRUCTION of which produces pain in the FOREHEAD and region of the EYES, a sort of snuffling in the NOSE, a sense of *matter dropping from the head into the throat*, &c.

All these it cures easily and speedily, and the

Most Confirmed Cases of Catarrh,

it usually cures in A FEW MONTHS.

It is also an unfailing cure for BLEEDING AT THE NOSE, if persevered in but a short time.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Druggists generally—by many Agents throughout the country, and by

July 21, 1849. 1y12

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSAL
Strengthening Plaster.
LONG TRIED—TRUE OF THOUSANDS—UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED UNEQUALLED, AND UNRECALLED

These PLASTERS will be found a cure for WEARNESS OF LAMENESS IN THE BACK, SIDE, or STOMACH, and all RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, STITCHES, DARTING PAINS, &c., in the ankle, back, side or stomach; and for all purposes where a plaster is needed, they have no *superior*, if indeed an *equal*.

By wearing upon the BREAST OR STOMACH, they will be found to afford great relief in all cases of *pain or soreness of the* CHEST and LUNGS, occasioned by neglected or protracted colds and coughs.

They are beautifully spread on prepared cloth, at 25 cents each, and may be worn without inconvenience for a long time. If they become wrinkled up they may be taken off, cleansed of sweat and dust, and again put on, and thus worn for **three or six months at a time.**

These Plasters are also spread on a thick firm paper at 12 1-2 cents, and are by far the best **Poor Man's Plaster** in the world.

In preparing the plaster to put on it should not be merely warmed, but should be COMPLETELY MELTED, by holding the BACK OF THE PLASTER over the fire

Sold by Agents generally, throughout the country, and by J. K. EDMUNDS, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 21, 1849. 1y12

CURTIS & PERKINS'
Cramp and Pain Killer!
THE GREATEST REMEDY FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &C.

IN BANGOR, where the Cholera is raging fearfully, Dr. [illegible] has introduced this medicine, which only [illegible] right.

Read the following from the City Advertiser, dated 20 September, 1849:

This [illegible] now has made its appearance among our people. All our physicians [illegible] the best remedies in cases of cramp. Many specifics are recommended, but we believe that CURTIS & PERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER is the best article yet made known, and where it is used [illegible] a few hours at a time, recovery is certain. We speak from experience, as we have used it in our own family, and know it to be all that is recommended. We speak from experience, as we have used it in our own family, and know it to be all that is recommended. We speak from experience, as we have used it in our own family, and know it to be all that is recommended. It is truly a Cramp and Pain Killer. Let every family in Bangor and vicinity have a bottle of this valuable medicine in their house, without delay, as everything depends on using it in season.

☞ Since writing the above, we are informed that Capt. Hopkins, who is reported to have died in New York, where several of his crew were violently attacked with the Cholera, had procured and brought with him the Cramp and Pain Killer, and by the use of the Cramp and Pain Killer, he escaped the disease. CURTIS & PERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER is [illegible]

[illegible] Agent, and is for sale by [illegible] Bangor; [illegible] Hampden; [illegible] Orono; [illegible] Stillwater; [illegible] Old Town; [illegible] Milford; [illegible] Oldtown; [illegible] Veazie; [illegible] Corinth; [illegible] Exeter; [illegible] Dexter; [illegible] Garland; [illegible] Dover; [illegible] Foxcroft; [illegible] Guilford; [illegible] Sangerville; [illegible] Abbot; [illegible] Monson; [illegible] Brownville; [illegible] Milo; [illegible] Atkinson; [illegible] Orneville; [illegible] Sebec

Oxford Democrat.

NO. 26, VOLUME 9, NEW SERIES. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1849. OLD SERIES, NO. 34, VOLUME 18.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. CLIFF,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms:—the proprietor not being responsible for any error beyond the amount of the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for payments in advance.

☞ Payment for all advertisements is held to be due from the date of the first insertion.

☞ V. B. PALMER, No. 8 Congress street, (over the Daily Advertiser office,) Boston, is our Agent for the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

"Early to bed and early to rise."

BY LIZA COOK.

"Early to bed and early to rise"—
Aye, note it down in your brain,
For it helpeth to make the foolish wise,
And ignores the weeds of pain.
Ye who are walking on thorns of care,
Who sigh for a softer bower,
Try what can be done in the morning sun,
And make use of the early hour.

Full many a day forever is lost
By delaying its work till to-morrow;
The minutes of sloth have often cost
Long years of heedless sorrow.
And ye who would win the lasting wealth
Of content and peaceful power,
Ye who are wishing for health and health,
Must begin at the early hour.

We make bold promises to Time,
Yet, alas! too often we break them;
We mock at the wings of the King of Kings,
And think that we can o'ertake them.
But why loiter away at the prime of the day,
Knowing that clouds may lower?
Is it not safe to make life's hay
In the beam of the early hour?

Nature herself ever shows her best
Of gems to the gaze of the lark,
When the spangles of light on Earth's green breast
Put out the stars of the dark.
If we love the purest pearl of the dew,
And the richest breath of the flower,
Our spirits would greet the fresh and the sweet,
Go forth in the early hour.

Oh! pleasure and rest are more easily found
When we start through Morning's gate,
To sum up our figures or plough up our ground,
And weave out the threads of Fate.
The eye looketh bright and the heart keepeth light,
And man holdeth the conqueror's power,
When, ready and brave, he claims Time as his slave
By the help of the early hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Codfish Aristocracy.

We are very aristocratic here in our goodly city of Cincinnati. Exclusiveness is visible in the coteries are formed, who fancy they comprise all the taste, fashion, and talent existing. If a daring intruder presumes to enter the charmed circle, he meets such a reboff which tells him that he is to find favor as an intruder, no matter what his personal worth and merit may be. It serves the full right. What business has any to attempt to enter the circle of the elite, who is not born to it? Who has not been initiated into fashionable society? Fie, upon it—fie! There is a host of soulless nobodies putting on airs, ignoring the manners of foreign aristocracy, and claiming to give tone and character to society! Fashionable—quotha! Why they still smell of tar and grenadine!

A gentleman paying from New Orleans to Cincinnati on the top up, was introduced to a young lady on board by a gentleman acquaintance of hers. We give a brief description of the two. The young lady was charming, lively, and amiable in manners; the gent was witty, sentimental and amusing, his manner noble, his figure manly—such an one as would catch a lady's eye.

Thrown together in each other's society, and mutually attracted, it is not to be wondered that they grew quite familiar. They had retired on the guards, promenaded the deck arm in arm, the gentleman whispering soft nonsense in the lady's ear. The passengers pronounced it a case of love at first sight, the ladies were more respectful to one who they thought was soon to be a matron, and chambermaids as chambermaid is always duly waited upon no one else but the bride. Miserable prophets—it was not fated to be a match.

The boat at length arrived at her place of destination, the cessation of the two loving ones was at an end, and they were obliged to separate. Whispered adieus, with a soft entreaty from him, was answered by her thrusting a card into his hand, and thus they parted, she to her father's marble halls, and he to the east, whither business imperatively called him. The hope of seeing her on his return filled his heart with joy.

She made an astounding discovery shortly after her return home. A friend of hers who sported mustachios and a goatee, quizzed her unmercifully for losing her heart to a mechanic who was going to Washington to get a patent for a new plough. This was very provoking to her. She protested that she thought he was a gentleman, or she never would have accepted his attentions.

Six weeks flew by, and the young mechanic was on his return home. His heart bounded with joy as he approached Cincinnati. Visions of grace, beauty, and loveliness floated through his brain. Oh, what pleasure to meet La Belle of the Queen City. Her charms had made a deep impression on his susceptible heart. His foot touched the wharf, and away he flew to the mansion of his beloved. He was ushered in, and his name announced. The young lady floated into the room. O, how lovely! But what is the matter? She does not know him, bestows no glance of recognition upon the face lit up with pleasure at seeing her again.

"You do not recollect me, said he timidly, and mortified to think the impression—if one he had made—was so evanescent.

"I do not, sir," replied she in a cold tone and with an air of hauter such as a tragedy queen affects.

He reminded her of their previous acquaintance on board the steamer.

"O, yes, yes—a steamboat acquaintance!—Good morning, sir," and with this answer she left the room.

Her old papa had heard the name of his visitor when announced, but thought his presence would be *rael agreeable* at their first meeting, so the good-natured old gent remained in his room. He knew the real position and standing of his visitor, and hugged himself at the prospect of Julia marrying the Hon. Mr. ——, M. C., rich and distinguished. Mustachios had humbugged Julia. She, because he was a mechanic had given him an unpardonable insult.

The reader may fancy Julia's mortification and her father's rage when they had a mutual explanation. Go it, codfishes.—Cincinnati Nonpareil.

From Hall's Lectures on Consumption.

Never Over Exert Yourself.

In order to attain to a long life, we must have health every day. Excesses of all kinds must be avoided. The symmetry of the body, external and internal, must be preserved. We must study the capability of each part of our system, and overwork to exhaustion no part. In this country, many suffer most from over exertion, not allowing their systems time for self-reparation. Our systems can bear much, and live on, but there is a limit to their powers of endurance beyond which they cannot pass. The amount that can be safely accomplished differs in each; yet the weak often endeavor to emulate the strong, and crush their own systems by their excessive labors. This is strikingly exemplified in many of our schools of learning. What one there accomplishes in two years with ease, another, to do it with safety, requires four years. Yet emulation, or supposed necessity, prompts him to furnish the task in two years. Now the midnight oil is consumed; now the taxed brain reels under its efforts; now the nervous system begins to falter; now, the organs of reparation, faithful friends to those who treat them rightly lose their power to supply the waste and to elaboration of the system, and very soon the brain, the lungs the heart, the stomach, or bowels, one or all, cease their wonted healthy action, until the human machine, like the stricken ship, that foolishly persisted in carrying on and braving the elements, instead of putting into port to be repaired, is likewise stranded, and is a helpless wreck.

This is the case of multitudes in every community, and both body and mind suffer. Every where persevering students who for a while, by excessive study in every department, push the machine to the front, soon become an invalid or is cut off in the midst of his days. I will repeat to you the old rule, by which you can preserve health, and I will tell you, in round numbers, how much exercise until a certain point is marked upon the dial of your constitution. If any of you desire to know what I say, I will cheerfully point out the known inventions, and let's the time pass how long will last a piece of machinery driven beyond its powers? And again ask, how long would the same machine endure, when only required to do a reasonable duty, when promptly repaired on discovering the slightest ill feel, and always judiciously preserved? The answers will fully satisfy you that what I have said of the human machine is correct. Study as you value life and health, a just equilibrium between rest and exercise, between repose and exhaustion, and between the supplies and waste of the system, and never tax any organ that is in a state of disorder or debility. No animal can endure as much as man. The curse that is bestowed upon a favorite horse if extended to ourselves, will give us good health.

"A Soft Im-peach-ment."

The following extract of a letter from New Hampshire has been furnished us, says the Lowell Courier. Rosy cheeks and rosy peaches seem to have an affinity for each other:

'Shall I relate you a pretty incident? Kate, with the rest of us, was standing near the heavily-laden peach tree, while, Charley, having climbed slyly to the top, shook it vigorously, showering the luscious fruit upon us. One peach, more fortunate than the rest, fell from the bounteous tree into Kate's more bounteous bosom. Blushing, she seized it, and with the prettiest air imaginable, threw it disdainfully away.

'Charley, you know, had a penchant for Kate, or perhaps something stronger, swung himself agilely from the tree, and bounding away in the direction of the rejected peach, found it, kissed its rosy cheek, and placed it in his bosom. Thereupon, F., who you know is *au fait* in such matters, pointing to the peach, broke out in his measured manner, we all listening, as follows:

"This fruit of thine by love is blest,
That but a moment lay
Where snowy fruit of softer rest,
Some happier, tarries day."

'Fancy Kate's confusion, and how like a fool Charley looked!'

BREAKING A COLT.

Some good people, who raise colts, are not aware that they are thinking animals, and have feelings, passions, and affections, very much like human beings. They cannot talk—that's all. People who do not appreciate the character of horses, are apt to treat them like brutes, without love or mercy, and without any appeal to their glorious intelligence. "The horse knoweth his owner;"—and he knows much more,—he knows when he is treated as a Christian's horse should be—and in respect of treatment the Turk and Arab have much the advantage of us in civilization. Those pagans make friends of their horses—they love each other, and in the sandy desert or the wide plain, they lie down side by side, and each is equally ready to resist the approach of an enemy.

It is not often so with us. The colt is left to grow up to manhood wild in the pasture, with very little acquaintance or sociability with his master. As soon as he is thought strong enough to work, he has a saddle or a harness slapped upon him, so hard as to make him tingle again. He is put into some strong cart or wagon, without understanding what is wanted, and being bewildered in his ignorance, and exasperated at each rough handling, it is generally the case that he exerts his best strength to get out of the scrape and avoid his enemies, by plunging, kicking, throwing himself down, and sundry other such vile tricks, (as they are called,) as would naturally occur to a poor beast who thought himself most ehiefously abused. While this is the operation in the mind of the unsophisticated colt, the horse-breaker is swearing at his vicious obstinacy, laying on the kicks with the string or the butt of the whip handle, and doing his best to draw blood at every stroke. His intention is to subdue the beast to obedience. He may succeed, but it will only be by destroying his noble spirit, and rendering him a tame, passive beast of burden, working only as he is forced, but without ambition or good will. The man is the most ignorant brute of the two. He is destitute of all proper knowledge of the animal who knoweth his owner," and should be beaten with many stripes himself.

The fact is, the colt should be treated with unvarying kindness, except when he is manifestly vicious, contrary to his own knowledge, after having been fairly taught. When he is taken up for breaking, he should be kept hungry and thirsty, and fed from the hand of his master; while all the little tokens of praise, fondness, and approbation, which are so gratifying to a horse [illegible] should be liberally bestowed upon him. Many of our [illegible] horses [illegible] engineer. He turned and tacked, worked ship, like an old sailor among the breakers; and being careful and surefooted, he came down as safe as a tortoise. But we brought up at last against a fence—having taken a different direction from that by which we ascended. We rode at the fence fairly, but Federal stopped short. "You fool," said I, "can't you jump?" Tried it again—no go. I stopped a moment, and thinks I to myself, this horse has never leaped a fence in his life. I felt sure he would have tried his best for me at any time, and would have broken his neck sooner than have refused, if he had known exactly what to do. I talked to him—coaxed him—patted his neck; and as soon as I saw his head raised about two or three inches, and his ears pricked up brightly, and felt the muscles of his sides swell under the saddle, I knew he had caught the idea; that was all he wanted; I gave him the hint to try it, and over he went like a swallow, at least two feet higher than was necessary. The little scamp meant to make a sure job of it. He was no sooner down, than he wheeled about, looked at the fence, and snorted, as much as to say, "What do you think of that?" and trotted off. Ever afterwards during our journey, Federal was on the look-out for some excuse for leaping. A log, a run of water across the road, even a stone bridge, he uniformly pricked up his ears at and leaped across—giving a snort each time, to announce his joy at having discovered a new feat.

The moral of this matter has been stated at the outset. Federal only needed to understand what we wanted, to do all in his power for its accomplishment. He was only a hired horse, but we understood and loved each other. He was little, but high-spirited, noble, generous; no whipping on earth would have managed that horse so readily as kindness and encouragement. Pulling, jerking, whipping and spurring, might have been tried in vain to make him leap the fence; with a moment to think about it and a nice dose of flattering applause, he flew over it like an experienced hunter.—Boston Times.

Legal Sketches.

It is not strange that a Lawyer should be a man of ingenuity. Chancellor Thurlow is once said to have found himself utterly destitute of money, and the usual resource of getting "ticked" was wholly unavailable. How to defray the expenses of going to the Law Circuit, for a time baffled his ingenuity. At length he hit upon a scheme.

He sent for a stable keeper and told him he wanted a good horse and asked him if he had one to sell. The stable keeper told him he had one which he could confidently recommend. Thurlow then consented to take his horse on trial, and, if he approved of it, to take him at a certain price. The horse was sent the next morning according to appointment. Thurlow used him for the purpose desired, and then returned him to the owner with the threat of bringing an action against him for venturing to set a gentleman on such a beast, whose faults rendered him fit for nothing else but hound's food. He had used the beast to go the rounds of his Circuit!

Neither is it strange that the legal limb should be noted for his absent-mindedness. Sergeant Hill was one of the greatest and most learned of English barristers, but ludicrously eccentric in these respects. He once opened a point of Law at *Nisi Prius* for two hours, and putting his hand into his bag to take out a roll of papers, drew forth a specimen of candles, and gravely presented it to the court, for the roll aforesaid. Some one it appeared had substituted a traveller's bag for that of the Sergeant's, which of course he was the last man to detect.

He married Miss Molly Pratt, a young and beautiful heiress. On the morning of the day appointed for the wedding, the sergeant went down to his chambers as usual, and becoming immersed in business forgot entirely the *engagement* he had formed for that morning; the bride waited for him so long, that it was feared he never would arrive. A messenger was accordingly despatched to request his immediate attendance. He obeyed the summons, and having become a husband, returned again to business. About dinner time, his clerk suggesting that he had forgotten entirely the proceedings of the morning, ventured to recall them to his recollection; fortunately the sergeant at that moment discovered the case for which he had been fumbling, and returned to his house to spend the evening in a gayer circle.

He once dined with a friend and was so delighted at gaining a victory in the dispute which arose at the table, that upon rising to take the usual leave of his friend, he thrust a shilling into his hand as though he had been a waiter, and cordially shook hands at parting with the servant!

The sergeant's mother would not allow [illegible] with confined [illegible]. Being once on the [illegible] Norfolk Circuit, at one of the assize towns, a friend offered him a bed. The next morning, [illegible] the lady of the house asked him how he had slept? and hoped that he had found himself comfortable and warm. "Yes, madam," replied the sergeant. "Yes, pretty well on the whole. At first, to be sure, I felt a little queer for want of Mrs. Hill; but recollecting that my portmanteau lay in the room, I threw it behind my back, and it answered every bit as well!"

The School House and Meeting House.

The following anecdote illustrates the importance of education:

While Gen. Jackson was President, and Gen Cass Secretary of War, they visited a portion of New England together. In riding over that highly cultivated country, Gen. Jackson was much pleased with the appearance of the people, and expressed his gratification to his companion.

'What fine manly countenances these men carry!' exclaimed the President. 'How robust and vigorous they are! and what a spirit of enterprise and perseverance they manifest!—Why, with an army of such men, I would undertake to face the world.'

'Do you know the cause of these characteristics that you prize so highly?' rejoined the veteran Secretary.

'What is it?' asked the old hero.

'Do you see the steeple of that meeting-house yonder on the hill?'

'Yes,' replied the President.

'And that low school-house near it?'

'I see them both,' said Gen. Jackson.

'Well,' answered Gen. Cass, himself a native of the Granite State, 'here is where New England men are made. The instructions they receive in the school house and meeting house, give them the pre-eminence over others which you have so justly described.'

As it regards England, Dr. Vaughan testifies that he considers the moral influence of the Sunday School instruction as of more value than all other kind of instruction put together; and the Edinburgh Review, in a recent article, points to the religious element as the only possible security and hope of that mighty empire.

THE POWER OF MUSIC.—Most of our metropolitan readers must have noticed at the shop windows the admirable lithograph drawn from Mount's celebrated picture bearing the above title. This beautiful print is published by Goupil, Vibert & Co. 289 Broadway, N. Y.—The interior of a barn is disclosed through an open door. A young country fellow is seated on a stool playing on a violin. An old man is listening, seated also, and his hands clasped on his knees. Another listener is a young man in the prime of life, also absorbed in the music.—The third auditor is a humble negro man, who stands, hat in hand, outside the barn, completely entranced in the dulcet sounds of the violin.

The old man is looking back into the past—the young man is dreaming of the future—the negro thinks only of the present. It is an exquisite poetical conception, and most happily illustrates the power of music and the variety of it effect on individuals.

Some years ago, a young portrait painter of New York, disgusted with his want of success and skill, left the city in despair, and went home to live with his mother who occupied a small house on Long Island.

On his way home noticed some men engaged in a horse trade. The group struck him as one fitted for pictorial illustration. He went to work upon it, but he was dissatisfied with his first attempt. After repeated efforts he produced a picture which approached his ideal conception, and being very much in want of money, took it up to the city with the forlorn hope of disposing of it for a trifle, sufficient to meet his present necessities.

He showed the picture to a gentleman, a connoisseur, with whom he had some slight acquaintance.

'Do you wish to sell this picture?' asked the gentleman, after looking at it carefully.

'I must sell it.'

'Very well—I should like to buy it, but I cannot afford to give you its value.'

Stepping to the desk, he wrote a check on the bank for one thousand dollars, and handed it to the painter, saying, 'Will that do? It is all that I can afford.'

The artist took the check without saying a word, and left the store. All that day he wandered about the city in a maze, perfectly unconscious of all that was passing about him, and clutching tightly the vest pocket in which the check was deposited. He went to a hotel, and in the morning his first movement was to see if the check was in existence, to satisfy himself that he had not been dreaming. Finding the precious paper, he repaired to the bank and obtained the money—went home to rejoice the heart of his mother, and to paint pictures, which have won him fortune and fame, both of which he deserves richly as an artist, and a good kind-hearted man. Reader, this was Mount, the painter of the Power of Music.—Phil. City Item.

A LEGAL ANECDOTE.—Recently while attending a court held in J—— county, where [illegible] presided, a very plain question was presented for the decision of the court. It was [illegible] upon the war upside, and when the opposite attorney (a real Paddy who had just made through Blackstone and Chitty, so as to obtain a license,) rose to reply, he was stopped by his honor, who informed him that his opinion was made up against him; that he would have no further argument. Paddy laid his hand slowly upon a volume of Blackstone, and opened where the leaf was carefully turned down, and commenced reading the law directly in conflict with the opinion of the court.

"Stop sir," cried the Judge. "I have decided the case, and my mind is no longer open to conviction, nor will I have any further argument in the case."

"Oh," said the lawyer, "I did not intend to argue the point, nor did I expect to convince your honor—I only wanted to show the court what a fool Blackstone was."

Such a shout of laughter as went up from every part of the court house, was beyond the means of the sheriff of the court to control for some minutes, when Paddy was fined a dollar for his slander of Blackstone.

DEATH OF ALBERT GALLATIN. This venerable statesman died yesterday, at the country residence of his son-in-law, at Astoria, Long Island, in the eighty ninth year of his age, adding another to the catalogue of illustrious deceased, whose loss his country has been called upon to deplore during the present current year. This blow has not fallen unexpectedly upon the friends of the deceased, as his advanced age and gradually increasing infirmities during the past few years had given solemn warning to him and to them that they were soon to separate.

Albert Gallatin was born at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 29th day of January, 1761. He was left an orphan in his infancy, and was educated under the maternal care of a distant relation and very dear friend of his mother. He pursued his studies in Geneva, and graduated at the University of that city in 1779. Among his teachers at that period was Muller the celebrated historian, and among his class mates was Dumont the friend of Mirabeau and the interpreter of Bentham. Contrary to the wishes, but without the opposition, of his parents, Mr. Gallatin emigrated to the United States in the 19th year of his age. He arrived at Boston on the 14th July 1780. A letter followed him to this country from La Rochefoucauld to Dr. Franklin, requesting him to take a little interest in Gallatin and his companion who embarked with him.

Soon after his arrival in this country, the young adventurer proceeded to Maine, and resided at Machias and Passammaquoddy, where he served as a volunteer under Col. John Allan commander of the fort of Machias; and also made some advances to support the garrison.

In the spring of 1782, through the interest of Dr. Cooper, he was chosen instructor of the French language in Harvard University, which place, however, he soon left for the South. In the winter of 1783-4 he was engaged at Richmond in prosecuting the claim of a foreign house, for advances made to the State of Virginia which brought him into contact with the public men of that State, and procured for him the acquaintance and personal friendship of Patrick Henry, 1784-5, he acquired some large tracts of land in Western Virginia, on which, with a moderate patrimony which he had then received, he determined to take up his permanent residence. Disturbances among the Indians, and other circumstances, compelled him to abandon the project, and in 1786 he purchased a place and settled in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was elected in the fall of 1739 a member of the convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in which convention he united himself with the democratic party. He there opposed the system intermediate electors for President, and favored universal suffrage without distinction of color.

In 1800 he was elected member of the House of Representatives of the state, to which post he continued to be re-elected till he took a seat in Congress, about two years after. He was chosen U. S. Senator in 1793 but was declared not entitled to a seat, because not a citizen under the constitution. He was in the Senate, therefore, but two months during which period the deliberations of that body were for the first time open to the public. Mr. Gallatin returned to Fayette county in 1794, after an absence of eighteen months, during which period, or immediately after, he married a daughter of Commodore Nicholson, a distinguished officer of the revolutionary war.

Shortly after his return, broke forth the infamous whiskey insurrection, which originated in Alleghany county, about fifty miles from his residence, out of the forcible resistance to the serving of writs against distillers who had not paid the excise. Forty such writs had been issued, of which, thirty four were against distillers in Fayette county, and had been served without opposition. The distillers then met and determined to resist. In the rebellion which followed, Mr. Gallatin was active in the adoption of warlike and treasonable resolutions, and gradually procuring for the United States Commissioners a favorable reception.

On the 13 of Oct. 1795, he was again elected, by the concurring vote of all parties, member of the Legislature, and the same day, and without his knowledge, a member of Congress for the adjacent district of Washington and Alleghany counties. He took his seat in Congress in December, 1795, and was elected by the same district three successive terms, and would have been the fourth, but for the accession of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency, by whom he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in 1801.

Mr. Gallatin addressed himself at once to the extinguishment of the public debt, which amounted to over $100,000. Between the first of April 1801, and the 1st of January, 1812, the reimbursement on account of the public debt was $52,400,000.

In 1813, he was appointed one of the commissioners to Ghent, and during his absence, negotiated at London the commercial convention between this country and England, which succeeded the war.

The rest of his public life was passed in the diplomatic service. He was minister to France from 1816 to 1823, within which period he was deputed in 1817 to the Netherlands, and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed minister plenipotentiary in 1826. He returned to this country in 1827, and took up his residence in this city. During this period he has constantly kept his eye upon public affairs, though not taking any public responsibilities.

In 1840 he published his essay on the North Eastern Boundary question, and [illegible] recently a historical dissertation upon the [illegible] of Jay, which was read before the New York Histori-

cal Society. He has, also, since his retirement, published two elaborate and ingenious pamphlets on the currency. To Mr. Gallatin, as much as to any one, the public owes the resumption of specie payments by the banks of New York, in May, 1838. Soon after settlement among us, he had accepted the Presidency of the National Bank of the city, and but for his exertions, ably seconded by those of Mr. George Newbold, of the Bank of America, and Cornelius W. Lawrence, of the Bank of the State of New York, it may well be doubted whether that event, so important to the credit and character of this city, would have taken place at the time it did.

During his retirement, Mr. Gallatin has contributed several valuable contributions to the New York Historical and Ethnological Societies besides those we have referred to. Of the general merits of Mr. Gallatin, as a statesman, a scholar, and a citizen, we have no time or space to-day to speak; but his life will bear scrutiny, and deserves to be an example.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Deseret—the New Mormon State in the Salt-Lake Valley.

It has been already announced that the people residing in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, had instituted for themselves a form of Government, which is to be submitted to Congress at its next session. We have been permitted to look at certified copies of the Constitution thus established, and of the proceedings of the Legislature under it, and to the reasons which led to these movements. The new State is quaintly styled the STATE OF DESERET, which implies, according to the Mormon history and interpretation, the "*Honey Bee*," and is significant of *Industry* and the kindred virtues. It is scarcely necessary to say to our readers, that the population of this new state is composed altogether of persons professing the Mormon faith, of whom the number is rapidly increasing every year, that being the state to which all their emigration is tending. In these proceedings, as in everything else, the peculiarities of this people are preserved, though we cannot see this will offer any good bar to their application for admission into the Union.

In one respect, at least, the Convention which formed the Constitution for the new state, has set a good example. They were employed only one week in action upon it, and we do not see but what it is as good a one as some of our states have been able to form after months of deliberation. We give some of its main features.

In February last, notice was given to all the citizens of that portion of Upper California, lying east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, that a Convention would be held at the Great Salt Lake City, on the 5th of March, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing a Territorial or State Government.

Accordingly, on the day appointed, the Convention met, "consisting of a large portion of the inhabitants of that portion of Upper California lying east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains," and, after several addresses, a Committee of Ten was appointed to draft a constitution, under which they could govern themselves until the Congress of the United States should otherwise provide. The convention then adjourned to Thursday, the 8th, when they met to receive the report of the Committee.

This report was made in the shape of a Preamble and Constitution for the Government of a new state. The first clause is as follows:

"We, the people, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hereto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of these blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent Government, by the name of the *State of Deseret*, including all the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the 33 deg. north latitude where it crosses the 108 deg. longitude, west of Greenwich; thence running south and west to the northern boundary of Mexico; thence west to, and down the main channel of the Gila River, on the northern line of Mexico, and on the northern boundary of Lower California to the Pacific Ocean; thence along the coast northwesterly to the 118 deg. 30 of longitude; thence north to where the said line intersects the dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada mountains; thence north along the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the dividing range of mountains that separate the waters flowing into the Columbia River on the west, from the waters flowing into the Great Basin on the south, to the summit of the Wind River chain of mountains; thence southeast and south by the dividing range of mountains that separate the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, from the waters flowing into the Gulf of California, to the place of beginning, as set forth in a map drawn by Chas. Preuss, and published by order of the Senate of the United States, in 1848."

The powers of the Government are divided into three Departments—Legislature, Executive and Judicial. The article in relation to the Legislative Department is not essentially different from the Constitutions of the several states. The first Senate is to consist of 17 members, and the House of 35 members. In the Executive Department, provision is made for the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer. The Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and such inferior tribunals as the Legislature shall establish. A Chief Justice and two Associates compose the Supreme Court.

In the *Declaration of Rights*, it is declared "that all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and the General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or disturbing any person in his religious worship or sentiments—*provided* he does not disturb the public peace nor obstruct others in their religious worship.

This Constitution was adopted March, 10th.

The first *General Assembly* met on the 24 of July. Millard Snow was elected Speaker of the House. After the organization, the Chairman announced to the House that a majority of all the votes of the people had been given for the adoption of the constitution; and that BRIGHAM YOUNG had received a majority of all the votes for Governor; Heber C. Kimball for Lieut. Governor; Wm. Richards for Secretary of State; Jos. S. Heywood for Treasurer &c. and they were severally informed thereof.

On the 3d, a resolution was passed providing for a joint committee to memorialize Congress for a State or Territorial Government, which was afterward reported and adopted.

On the 5th, according to previous resolutions, the Legislature met in joint session, and proceeded to ballot for a Delegate and Representative to congress, when Almon W. Babbit, Esq. having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected.

On the 7th the Legislature adjourned sine die. Before doing so, they adopted a memorial to Congress, in which they set forth the reasons which have induced them to organize a State Government. They cite the failure of Congress to provide a Government for the territory acquired from Mexico, the abrogation of the Mexican law, the anarchy which has followed: "the revolver and bowie knife (they say) have been the highest law of the land—the strong have prevailed against the weak—while persons, property, character and religion have been murdered in virtue unprotected." Finally, they represent that there is now a sufficient number of inhabitants residing within the *State of Deseret* to support a State Government, and to relieve the General Government from the expense of a Territorial Government; and they therefore ask that the Constitution accompanying this memorial be ratified, and that the State of Deseret be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, or that such form of government may be given to them as may be deemed expedient; and that their Delegate may be received and their interests properly represented in the Congress of the United States.

Not a word is said in the Constitution about Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso, such things not having entered into the imaginations of the lawgivers as important for their welfare. The constitution will be pressed upon Congress, and if ratified, two new Senators and a Representative will soon appear in that body from the *State of Deseret*—a state which was without a settled inhabitant four years ago, and which is some twenty-five hundred miles from the seat of the Federal Government.—St. Louis Republican.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—A. W. Babbitt, formerly of Illinois, lately arrived from Salt Lake, informs us that the inhabitants of the Great Basin having formed a provisional government, which includes in its boundaries the whole of California east of the Sierra Nevada, and have elected all the necessary officers. Mr. B. is elected to represent the interests of this country in congress. All persons having friends who have gone to California will be relieved of their anxiety on behalf of them when they learn, through Mr Babbit, who is most reliable authority, that the graves, with which, according to reports heretofore published, it has been represented the whole route was strewed, are, in most cases, only the graves of the surplus provisions, which according to the usual custom of the mountaineers, have been buried. Mr Babbit says that on going and returning he passed 15,000 wagons, and he thinks about four to each. This would make about 60,000 persons. There must to deducted from this, however, 1,000 or more wagons for the government, which would make the number of emigrants about 55,000. Mr B. says the number of deaths has been small.—St. Louis Union.

A TOURNAMENT.—The chivalry of Virginia and Maryland are turning their attention to tournaments. An affair of the kind, for which preparations have long been making, came off at the Doughregan Manor, the seat of the late Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a few days since. Some of the most distinguished gentlemen of Maryland took part in it, and the ladies were present, as judges, or supernumeraries. Two days of five tilts each took place, when the ultimate of the day proved to be Lieut Kent of the navy, one of the aspirants, the officers at Fort McHenry. A lady of Baltimore was selected as the Queen of Beauty and Love, and the day closed with the crowning of the said queen, and other ceremonies connected with such entertainments.

A WORLD'S MECHANIC'S FAIR.—A project is on foot in London for organizing a universal exhibition of arts, and specimens of industry and ingenuity from all parts of the world. It is proposed to be held in 1851, at Hyde Park, in a building constructed for the purpose, at an expense of one hundred thousand pounds sterling. Prizes are to be given away from five thousand pounds downwards, to the value of twenty thousands pounds. The total expenses of this "world's convention" for the encouragement of art are computed at two hundred thousand pounds, or $1,000,000. Prince Albert has consented to act a President, and superintend the enterprise.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—A writer in the London Literary Gazette, speaking of the many deaths from accidental poisoning, remarks:

I venture to affirm there is scarce a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such evils; nothing more than a desert spoonfull of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drink immediately. It acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety where one is required. By making this simple antidote known you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end

ORIGINAL.

GOOD BYE.

To my Niece.

Good bye! a lightly uttered word
Sometimes when spoken by me
But very, very sad pronounced
I now believe like thee.
'Tis now the parting is so short
It scarce can give us pain,
When to but a few months we hope
To greet thee back again.

Good bye! Thy parents much will miss
Their daughter from the board;
Thy brother's thoughtful eye be dim
To miss thy very every word.
The silent tear will well within,
Perhaps will even weep,
For "sister dear" to whisper him,
And rock him fast asleep.

Good bye! good bye! It echoes me now
That I so much am moved;
For flowers so often taken from me
The things most dearly loved,
And then, from early infancy
How hard to bear my heart,
A mental mood comes over me
That we, we too, must part.

Good bye! I've said it many, many
From me to the far distant country,
And shrunk not in my composure,
Dear Emma to be there!
Now calmly I've uttered it thee,
And [illegible]
And hasten back [illegible]
Beyond my wildest [illegible]

Good bye! [illegible]
[illegible]
Unto the [illegible]
I [illegible]
God [illegible], and [illegible],
Keep thy heart pure and warm,
And Heaven, I trust, will watch over thee,
And keep thee safe from harm.

Oct. 20, 1849.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The Europa arrived at Boston on Friday morning. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 13th. The following summary of

from the British American.

Excepting excitement in the cotton market business for the week ending the 13th inst. had not been active. The corn and provision markets are represented as firm, with a small advance on the former. The prices of cotton, since the reception received by the Europa, had advanced from three-eighths to a half penny, with a sale for the week at Liverpool, of 110-770 bales of which about were for the trade and the rest for speculation and export.

There are reports of similar activity in the Havre Cotton market.

At the quarterly meeting of Iron Masters at Birmingham, on the 11th inst., it was determined to make no alteration in prices.

Money was abundant for legitimate business purposes, but the cotton speculators were loth to act with some distrust.

Nothing was the talked about the Turkish question, all being considered to hang upon the Emperor's decision upon the appeal of the Sultan. In the meantime revolts are threatened in the Grecian provinces of Turkey. All the refugees had been urged to become Mahommedans, and Bem had yielded. France and England continued to unite in supporting the Porte, and the English fleet in the Mediterranean had been placed at the disposal of Sir Stratford Canning.

The Pacific difficulty appears to have been almost wholly forgotten in the midst of other affairs. This, with the Italian question and that of the affairs on the river of plate, had been postponed in the French Assembly by the illness of M. Faillaux.

Lucien Murat has been appointed Minister at Turin, and his predecessor, M. Reis Lecompte was transferred to the Monte-negro Mission; this step—but it was said that this was done before government were aware of the Prussian affair.

The Times of the [illegible] says [illegible] the Neapolitan [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] considered a matter of [illegible] between the two governments.

It is stated that the government is to recall a portion of the French army in Italy, and to leave a division of [illegible] men at Civita Vecchia. A single regiment is to occupy the citadel of St. Angelo, and the Spanish troops to leave Rome.

Marshal Haimpoul has been chosen to take the place of General Rostolan, who died lately while on a visit at Rome, notwithstanding the interference of M. Mercier.

The [illegible] Assembly [illegible] the 8th and 11th inst. was quite unimportant.

IRELAND.—A third effort [illegible] to revive the political excitement of the country. Conciliation Hall has been open, and letters of adhesion, as of old, have been read from the chair, and 5 25 6s. of rent has been collected. John O'Connell is of course the principal [illegible] of the day, but we look in vain in his opening speech for any new grievance. Whether the last week's success in collecting rents will be maintained, appears very doubtful.

The accounts from Ireland relative to the potato crop are painfully distressing. The distress of the people is still, it is said, far greater than at any previous period, as the amount of their stock to subsist them with will be more exhausted. The intelligence from England and Ireland is very different in regard to the potato disease.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA. The Berlin correspondent of the London Chronicle states that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between Austria and Prussia on the German question, and that Austria is concentrating a large force in Germany to be ready for any emergency which may occur.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAINE, OCTOBER 30, 1849.

Affairs in Europe.

The prospect of a collision between England, France and Turkey on the one part, and Russia on the other, has been, by the three last European arrivals, changed from a possibility to a probability. The Ottoman Porte, backed up by England and France, still refuses to surrender up the Hungarian refugees who have taken refuge in its dominions. Strange times, indeed, have we fallen upon, when the bearded Turk becomes the soldier of the rights of humanity.—The Russian legation have returned home. Under other circumstances this would be the sure precursor of war; and the question is, is it not under those which do exist? England and France have participated in giving the offence, and if war does follow, they must be participators in it. The most friendly relations exist between these two countries, and they are loud in mutual compliments of the position each has taken in this matter. There must be a war, or one party must back out. Will it be Russia?—It has long been a settled policy of Nicholas to extend his powers so as to give him a larger influence on commerce through the Mediterranean; and this has seemed a favorable moment to accomplish his desire. Will he yield a prize he has pursued so long a time, and which seems almost in his grasp? Russia is less advanced in civilization and refinement, (and as these advance wars are fewer,) than the rest of Europe,—and is consequently more warlike. The lives of a hundred thousand Tartars and Cossacks is a matter of the smallest possible moment for Nicholas;—it is with him only a question of honor and gold. On the other hand, England and France watch with jealous eyes the grasping policy of Nicholas. This is not the mere question of the giving up of a few refugees, it is a question of national enlargement. In case of a war resulting from this question Austria would no doubt join in the Russian cause, in return for the assistance rendered to Francis Joseph by Nicholas. It is useless to speculate upon the effects of a general European war at this time. There has happened no event of the kind since Napoleon, the great. Europe has increased her fighting population, and readers which would involve their hundreds of thousands would hardly be missed from their respective communities. Its effects upon the commerce of the world, and especially upon us, we must wait for the fiat decision of the commercial men of our country.

There is no approach to a healing of the difficulty between the French government and the Pope. At the session of the French Assembly, the question of withdrawing the French army from Rome, was also [illegible] by the expectation of the hope that the occupation would be speedily terminated. In this event the Pope must yield to the popular will, and recede from his present position, or he may again find himself obliged to [illegible] It is there for a conclave's list, and leave Rome in a hurry.

IRONICAL.—A Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, a day or two since, attributed the total defeat of the whigs in Pennsylvania to the failure of the cabinet to [illegible] democratic office holders on a [illegible] list. For this cause says the writer, the whigs would not go to the polls. A pretty confession this for the party that came into power pledged to proscribe proscription, and who have denounced all democratic opponents as "the spoil men." After the principles of Gen. Taylor, by turning out nearly every democratic officer in Pennsylvania for partizan sake, and giving out all the spoils to the whigs, we are now told that the party is defeated, and would [illegible] go to the polls, because they had not got all the offices. Precious public [illegible]

THE CHOLERA.—NATIONAL CONGRESS.—The Legislature, met on the 1st inst. at Fulton, the national capital. The message of the president had was received as usual. But the communications have not yet been made known through the Advocate. That paper thinks, however, the prosperity of the Cherokees [illegible]

The nation is now blessed with peace and harmony, and the greater portion of the farmers are raising a competency of the staff of life, and other products necessary for the support of nature. Our common schools are in successful operation throughout the nation, so that many of our children are now in a condition to enter the seminary for further advancement in their education, while others of our citizens have been improving the country with the erection of machinery of one kind or other, such as saw & grist mills, &c. As to compare our condition now with what it was [illegible] twenty or thirty years ago, one would suppose that we were not the same people, but we are Cherokees yet.

The Advocate contains lengthy accounts of the doings of the Cherokee Missionary Society, which met Tahlequah the 17th ult. and a notice of the meeting of the Cherokee Bible Society to be held on the 13th October. The object of this latter society is to disseminate the Scriptures both in the English and Cherokee languages.

A striking evidence of the wisdom of the settlers of Minnesota is afforded by the action of the Legislature in passing a vote directing the Secretary to subscribe for all the newspapers published in the Territory from the date of their commencement. These papers are to be bound yearly and deposited in the library, as a valuable history of the time for future reference.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hon. Samuel Dinsmoor was renominated at Concord last week, for Governor by the Democratic State Convention.

"MA, where's the State of *Matrimony*?" "Sit down, my child, it's one of the *United States*.—N. O. Delta

LATEST FROM THE CALIFORNIA TRAINS.—The Lexington (Mo.) Express has the following extract from a letter received by Mr. Anderson of Lexington, from his brother, dated Colorado River, California, July 24, 1849.

"We are now lying on the East side of the Colorado River, intending to cross to-day. We are yet 700 miles from the gold mines, at which we expect to arrive in seven weeks from this day. We left Fort Kearney on the 9th of May, have been travelling ever since.

"For some time our train has been in great excitement, and much danger of being captured. In the mountains around us there are about 200 deserters from the Oregon battalions, well armed with rifles and swords. They have threatened, and no doubt intend, to attack us.

"They are making their way to the mines, and are in great want of provisions. We are ready for the attack—we number 60 brave men, armed with 25 double barreled shot guns, 25 rifles, 10 yagers, 31 six-barrel pistols, 10 rifle pistols, and some brass-barreled pistols; we sleep on our arms—our *cord* is equal to any breastwork, and we are always ready for their attack.

"The Cholera has caused great distress on the plains. One man of our train died (Mr. Levi Slagle, from the neighborhood of Lexington,) of Cholera, on the 15th of July. Mr. Slagle is the only man who has died in our train, the rest have had good health. The Cholera has made sad havoc on the plains. Some days we have passed five or six graves, whose tenants had fallen victims to that destroyer of the human race."

☞ We are under obligation to HON. H. HAMLIN, of the U. S. Senate, for two copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Warehousing System. Also, for a Map and Geographical Memoir in illustration of the same, of Oregon and Upper California, by John Charles Fremont.

VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS. By private accounts from this republic, we understand that affairs are still in somewhat an unsettled condition. Gen. Paez and his officers have all been captured, and some of his adherents exiled from the country; and thus far one would have supposed it would require merely time to heal up the differences that have existed between the contending parties. Something more, however, will be requisite, we are afraid. It appears that the Monagas party is by no means unanimous: it is divided into two sections, viz: those who adhere to Monagas' policy, which is to establish a government nearly approaching to a military one, and those who follow Guzman's (the Vice President) plan of making it a socialist government. It is stated in our advices, though we do not endorse it as truth, that the Guzmanites were clamoring for the death of Paez, and that Monagas was strongly opposed to such a measure; that the Guzmanites had threatened resistance, their whole plan of operation by force, if necessary, and that they had intimated to Monagas that unless arms were ready to back them. If this be true, it would not surprise us to see Monagas at last unite with Paez to put down the Guzmanites. This would be a singular state of affairs. One thing is very evident—Monagas, by firmness, can save the country from ruin, if he [illegible] and allows himself to be overpowered by the Venezuelan socialists, he and his country will both be lost, as "confusion worse confounded" would be the result of their triumph.

New York Herald.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD CUP OF TEA. We dare say many readers of our daily sentence will turn up the pretty nose at the idea that a man should undertake to teach them how to make a good cup of tea! Nevertheless, M. Soyer has actually undertaken this ventursome task. He says that, before pouring in any water, the tea [illegible] with the tea in it, should be placed in the oven or elsewhere till hot, and the pot then filled with boiling water. In this way, he says, a much finer liquor is produced, much superior to that drawn in the ordinary way.

A HIT AND A PROPHECY. A Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune hopes that the Emperor of Russia will go to war with Turkey, and prophesies that in five years, it will not be more than eighteen months before he is a refugee in the United States. A meeting between Nicholas and Kossuth in this country would parallel that of Louis Philippe and Louisa Ritzin in England, though the chances of such a meeting are rather problematical.

Punch has seen with alarm [illegible] advertised in the newspapers. This gradual invasion of male attire by the other sex ought to be looked to. Punch says they have already stolen our polkatots—they now ice upon vests. Gracious goodness! what will they not take next? What will be left us?

Sure enough!—what will be done with the what-d'ye-call-'ems?—

Where coats, I ask, and other things like these
Are [illegible]
Can [illegible] make well on watches
In respect to retaining [illegible]

CONDENSED ARGUMENT.—A very celebrated Scotch divine says,

"The world we inhabit must have had an origin; that origin must have consisted in a cause; that cause must have been intelligent; and that intelligence must have been sufficient that efficiency must have been ultimate; that ultimate power must have been supreme, and that which always was, and is supreme, we know by the name of God."

Major Grimes, of Kentucky, says a Washington correspondent, has accepted the nomination of Governor of Oregon, will embark for his destination about the middle of November. General Lane having been recalled

A Scurvy Affair.

The Bangor Whig thinks a low and despicable trick recently played off by the Richmond Whig on the Washington Union is "fun alive—a capital joke." Let us see in what this *joking* and *fun* consists.

In 1829, there was published in the Richmond Enquirer, then edited by Thomas Ritchie, a communication which recommended a policy in regard to removals from office and a course to effect a change of official incumbents, to which the editor entered his dissent in a note appended to the article.

Twenty years subsequent the editor of the Richmond Whig revamped that communication, altered the date, party terms employed, and adapting it to the present state of things published it in his paper. He then sent a copy of it to Mr. Burke, one of the editors of the Union, calling his attention to it by a note on the margin of the paper, and thereupon Mr. Burke penned an article disapproving of the sentiments of the communication.

When this appeared in the Union, the Richmond Whig came out with an exulting article, declaring that "the old fox of the Union," Mr. Ritchie, had been "caught at last, nicely, beautifully entrapped in his own snare." By *suppressing* Mr Ritchie's note to the communication published in the Enquirer in 1829, the Whig editor attempted to make it appear that Mr. R condemned now in the Union what he approved twenty years ago, when at the two periods both papers pursued the same consistent and high-minded course.

And is this "fun alive, a capital joke" in the estimation of the public? It is rather a pitiful trick—base and scurvy business altogether of which no honorable or honest politician would be guilty, and which applauded by any but those who would themselves commit alike low and despicable acts.

We are sorry to spoil the second-hand "fun alive and capital joke" of the Bangor Whig, but not to expose the base trick at the bottom and to show the true character of the affair over which it and kindred spirits enjoy themselves.—Some folks exult in evil and glory in their shame.—[Bangor Democrat.

☞ We learn that the Directors of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, have ratified the contract to finish the road to the Province line, made by Black, Wood & Co., and from the character of these gentleman, we have no doubt that the work will be prosecuted with and completed as they have agreed. We are also pleased to learn that the Directors have fixed the road from Montreal to St. Hyacinthe, and from thence to Melbourne and Sherbrooke, at such a rate of interest on the cost of the road, as will amply provide for the interest to be paid on the City Bonds, Government Security, &c., until the road is completed; when, we believe, there is every prospect that this Railroad Stock will become of the most profitable on this Continent. There was a considerable debt due on that part of the road finished to St. Hyacinthe, but the very Reverend gentleman of the Seminary and the British American Land Company, with a liberality which does them great credit, have loaned their credit to pay off all claims on the road.—Pilot.

LARGE SUPPLY—LOSS OF LIFE.—The rise in the river, consequent on closing the gates of the dam at the New City, has caused considerable damage to the track of the Connecticut River Railroad, which is laid on the bank for some distance. Yesterday morning the track was found to be undermined in two places, and at half past twelve o'clock, about one thousand feet of the track gave way at once, and sank to the water. A man, name unknown, who was walking on the track at the time, was found in the river with the sinking mass of earth.—The water was constantly washing away the embankment, and last evening there was about one mile of the road impassable for the trains. A passenger train passed over the road about half an hour before the slide took place, and a locomotive without any cars ran [illegible] over the road only *five minutes* before. The locomotive went on to one of the smaller breaks above, and while there the great slide took place, leaving the engine on the track with the road in front and behind it. It fortunately happens to be in a safe spot, where there is little or no danger of a slide to be apprehended.—[Springfield Post.

THE ROUND ISLAND EXPEDITION.—Mr. Griffith H. Williams, sergeant-major of the late regiment on Round Island, informs the editor of the St. Louis Union that their ultimate destination was the island of Cuba. The men were to have been shipped to the island of Lobos to be drilled and armed. The expedition had been in contemplation for many years, and the funds for its support had been accumulated by annual donations from the planters of Cuba, and were deposited to the order of Gen. Lopez, the general manager of the expedition. Its object was the establishment of a republican government in Cuba. For the present the expedition has been abandoned, but Cols. White and Bisco, the leaders, entertained no doubts as to its ultimate success.

Dow, Jr., in one of his recent patent sermons, advises his readers as follows:

Never run to catch a falling star in your hat, nor attempt to re-state a king upon his throne, whom his subjects have tumbled to the bottom; it were useless. Never give a boy a shilling to hold your shadow, while you climb a tree to look into the middle of next week; it is money thrown away.

LANGUAGES.—There are three thousand six hundred and sixty-four known languages now in the world. Of these, nine hundred and thirty-seven are Asiatic; five hundred and eighty-seven European; two hundred and seventy-six African; and one thousand six hundred and twenty-four American dialects.

COMING.—The Paris correspondent of the Tribune says: "You may expect Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, and probably Mazzini, in New York by the middle of November. I have seen the Hungarian ministers to Constantinople, France, England, and Italy, and they are only awaiting the arrival of Kossuth to go to America, of course they can have no doubt of his accompanying them. If immediate hostilities should break out between Russia and Turkey, their plans may be changed, and all hands of them make their way back into Hungary to renew the war."

Rev. Mr Dore of Ireland, sailed for Ireland, on Monday, to return soon with a large number of his countrymen, for whom he has purchased twenty-thousand acres of land in Cattaraugus county, in N. York State. Two dollars per acre was paid for the tract, which will immediatelybe occupied.

The Whig candidate for Governor, in Wisconsin, is Gen. Rufus King, a nephew of Gov. King, of Bath; and for Lieutenant Governor, is Timothy O. Howe, late of Readfield, in Kennebec county.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—The requisition for a public meeting to consider the best means for obtaining annexation was signed yesterday by several hundred persons of both races. The meeting is fixed for Saturday.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.]

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1849.

At market 1459 Beef Cattle, 1700 Stores, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 49 Cows and Calves, 5500 Sheep and Lambs, 1000 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle, extra, 6.00; first quality 5,75; second 5,50; third 5; fourth 4,75.

Stores—Yearlings $6 to 10; 2 years old $9 to 14; 3 years old $15 to 24.

Working Oxen—$55, 60, 75, 85, 93

Cows and Calves—$20, 23, 25, 29, 33, 35.

Sheep and Lambs—$1,37, 1,87, 1,50, 1,75, 2, 2,50.

Swine—3 3-4, 4 3-4c. Retail 5 to 6.

Dr. Shaw on Consumption.

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is afflicted, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that foil destroyer of the human race, Consumption. What a vast amount of suffering might be saved the human family, if they would but avail themselves in season of the same laws which nature has provided for her children, and which science has induced to such a degree as to be within the reach of all. Far be it from us to trample with those who are suffering with this painful disease. In offering you a remedy, we do not ask you to rely upon the representation of those who might be actuated by selfish and pecuniary motives, but we give you the full estate testimony of some of the most respectable physicians, that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, has accomplished a cure in the most desperate cases of Consumption. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is composed, under date of May 1, 1849, as follows:

"I have found in some cases of Consumption decided effects from its use, especially in Asthma and Chronic or confirmed spasmodic character. I have not had a very great deal of experience with it in Consumption, but in Coughs, Colds, and Bronchitis, in which pulmonary irritation is present, I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best preparation I am acquainted with. I have frequently prescribed it in the Children's Department, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and in private practice, and have never had occasion to regret it. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the confidence of Physicians and the public generally, as a safe and valuable remedy in the class of diseases for which it is recommended."

[Signed] WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Medical men generally throughout the country, are prescribing it in their practice, and the people are using it in their families, with the most unbounded confidence and success. Numerous certificates to this effect can be seen at the Agency.

For sale by J. K. Hammond, Paris, and Agent for each Post Office in Oxford county.

3w2

MARRIAGES.

In this town, 22d inst., by Rev. Isaac Dennison, Mr. Eleazer D. Marshall, of Hebron, to Miss Mary Ann E. Howard, of Otisfield.

In Waterford, 15th inst., Mr. Daniel Bennett, to Miss Mary D. Stearns.

DEATHS.

In Norway, Oct. 18th, Mrs. [illegible] Wife of Mr. Perkins Holt, aged about 45.

In Bethel, 6th, Mr. [illegible] aged 72.

In Norway, 15th inst., Mrs. [illegible] wife of Mr. Joseph Bennett, aged 40 years.

In Norway, 15th inst., Mrs. [illegible] wife of Mr. Henry Swan, aged 40 years.

In Norway, 16th inst., Mrs. [illegible] wife of Mr. Peter Bennett, aged 40 years.

In Norway, 18th inst., Mrs. [illegible] wife of Mr. Benjamin Bennett, aged 40 years.

In Norway, 19th inst., Mrs. [illegible] wife of Mr. Peter Bennett, aged 40 years.

In Norway, 20th inst., Mrs. [illegible] wife of Mr. Peter Bennett, aged 40 years.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

On the Petition of [illegible] Merrow, Guardian of [illegible] Wade, minor son of Gershom Wade, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell the real estate, belonging to said Wade, and situated in said Buckfield, that the proceeds of the sale may be put out at interest for the benefit of said minor, &c.

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. [25] GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

JONAS BAKER.
MARIN BAKER.

Lovell, Sept. 22, 1849. 3w39

Lumber! Lumber!!

SHINGLES, Clapboards and Boards for sale by WM. E. GOODNOW & Co.

Norway, Oct. 2d, 1849. 3w39

Notice.

THIS is to caution all persons having a certain writing against me, given to [illegible] Liverpool, May, 1846—Notice is required I promise to pay Fabyan Hersey or order, sixty dollars on demand and interest—E. Rand collector—as I never received any value therefor and will not give it.

JAMES TIMBERLAKE, Jr.

Hebron, 1849. 3w39*

CALIFORNIA!!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company have made the twelfth assessment of Five Dollars on each and every share, subscribed for and taken in the Capital Stock of said Company, and that the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer at his office in Buckfield, on the 15th day of November next.

B. F. FARSONS,
Treasurer of the B. B. R. R. Co.

Buckfield, Oct. 9, 1849. 3t

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned respectfully represent that the road from the dwelling house of Lyman Bradlett in Roxbury, to Mexico Corner, is susceptible of great improvement. We therefore request you to view the route, and make a new location from the county road near the dwelling house of Ebenezer Gale, to the west bank of Swift River, and from the east bank of said River to the county road near the dwelling house of William V. Porter, and make such other locations and alterations in said road as you shall deem expedient. PHINEAS TABER & 17 ads.

Roxbury, Oct. 4th, 1849.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—*At a Court of County Commissioners, began and holden at Paris, within and for said County on the twenty ninth day of October, by adjournment from the first Monday of Sept. A. D. 1849.*

ON the foregoing Petition, it being satisfactorily shown to the Court that the petitioners are responsible and that a hearing is expedient, it is hereby Ordered, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of P. S. Wilson in Mexico, on Tuesday, December 11th, 1849, at ten o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; and that the petitioners give notice thereof by causing attested copies of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of the towns of Mexico and Roxbury, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Mexico and Roxbury, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, *Clerk.*

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, *Clerk.*

29

To the County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a County road on the West side of Swift river, leading from Kimball's Mills in Mexico to the county road near the dwelling house of Ebenezer Virgin in Bamford, is much needed. We therefore pray that as soon as may be, you may proceed to view said route and lay out and establish the whole, or such part of the same, as you shall adjudge to be of common convenience and necessity, and as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

ALVIN KIMBALL & 9 ads.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of County Commissioners, began and holden at Paris, within and for said County, on the twenty-ninth day of October, by adjournment from the first Monday in September, A. D. 1849.

ON the foregoing Petition, it being satisfactorily shown to the Court that the petitioners are responsible and that a hearing is expedient, it is hereby Ordered, that the County Commissioners will meet at Kimball's Mills in Mexico, on Tuesday, December 11th, 1849, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; and that the petitioners give notice thereof by causing attested copies of said Petition and this order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of the towns of Mexico and Rumford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Mexico and Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, *Clerk.*

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, *Clerk.*

29

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership in the Store, Business, under the style of

WM. E. GOODNOW & Co.

All the old and new patrons of Wm. E. Goodnow, and the public generally are invited to call at their store in Norway and Oxford, where they will find a full assortment of Staples and Fancy Goods, which they will sell cheap.

WM. E. GOODNOW,
CALEB WOODWARD.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1849. 3w37

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

AMORY H. ALLEN, one of the surviving partners of LEVI CUSHMAN, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of the estate of said deceased,—

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

On the Petition of [illegible] Merrow, Guardian of [illegible] Wade, minor son of Gershom Wade, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell the real estate, belonging to said Wade, and situated in said Buckfield, that the proceeds of the sale may be put out at interest for the benefit of said minor, &c.

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

On the Petition of ISAAC STRICKLAND, praying for License to Administer of the estate of ACAH GIBBS, late of Livermore in said County, deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

On the Petition of HANNAH BRIGGS, Widow of ELIAS BRIGGS, late of Livermore in said County, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to set out to her her dower in the real estate of the said deceased, and also her reasonable allowance out of the personal property of said deceased,—

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

On the Petition of HUMPHREY SANDERS, praying that some suitable person may be appointed to administer upon the estate of MARTHA W. SANDERS, late of Woodstock in said county, deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

EPHRAIM LOW, surviving partner of LEVI CUSHMAN, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, of the late firm of Cushman Low & Co., and Cushman, Low & Co., having presented his first account of the estate of said deceased,—

It was ordered, that the said surviving partner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

ELIZABETH PUTNAM, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of OLIVER PUTNAM, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of the estate of said deceased,—

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

EPHRAIM ATWOOD, one of the surviving partners of LEVI CUSHMAN, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, of the late Copartnership of E. & L. Atwood & Co., having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Ephraim Atwood give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg. 29

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

JAMES F. ABBOTT,

late of Andover in said county, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give notice that a further time of three months from the sixteenth day of October A. D. 1849, has been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of Farnum Abbott in said Andover, on the sixteenth day of January A. D. 1850, from ten o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M.

LEWIS CRICKETT,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

Andover, Oct. 27th, 1849. 3w26

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

TIMOTHY WALKER, Administrator of the estate of JOHN ARLEY, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

On the Petition of JOHN B MERROW, Guardian of [illegible] D. Wade, minor son of Gershom Wade, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell the real estate, belonging to said Wade, and situated in said Buckfield, that the proceeds of the sale may be put out at interest for the benefit of said minor, &c.

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. [25] GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

On the Petition of ISAAC STRICKLAND, praying for License to Administer of the estate of ACAH GIBBS, late of Livermore in said County, deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

On the Petition of HANNAH BRIGGS, Widow of ELIAS BRIGGS, late of Livermore in said County, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to set out to her her dower in the real estate of the said deceased, and also her reasonable allowance out of the personal property of said deceased,—

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

AMASA HOLMAN, Administrator of the estate of JONATHAN HOLMAN, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg. 29

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

On the Petition of Humphrey Sanders, praying that some suitable person may be appointed to administer upon the estate of MARTHA W. SANDERS, late of Woodstock in said county, deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

EPHRAIM LOW, surviving partner of LEVI CUSHMAN, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, of the late firm of Cushman Low & Co., and Cushman, Low & Co., having presented his first account of the estate of said deceased,—

It was ordered, that the said surviving partner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

HENRY G. CROCKETT, Administrator of the estate of HIMOTHY CROCKETT, late of Sumner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg. 29

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

MARY TUBBS, Administratrix of the Estate of ALONZO TUBBS, late of Hebron in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, and also her petition praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Reg.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

EPHRAIM ATWOOD, one of the surviving partners of LEVI CUSHMAN, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, of the late Copartnership of E. & L. Atwood & Co., having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Ephraim Atwood give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg. 29

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

JAMES F. ABBOTT,

late of Andover in said county, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give notice that a further time of three months from the sixteenth day of October A. D. 1849, has been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of Farnum Abbott in said Andover, on the sixteenth day of January A. D. 1850, from ten o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M.

LEWIS CRICKETT,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

Andover, Oct. 27th, 1849. 3w26

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

TIMOTHY WALKER, Administrator of the estate of JOHN ARLEY, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

On the Petition of JOHN B MERROW, Guardian of [illegible] D. Wade, minor son of Gershom Wade, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell the real estate, belonging to said Wade, and situated in said Buckfield, that the proceeds of the sale may be put out at interest for the benefit of said minor, &c.

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. [25] GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

On the Petition of ISAAC STRICKLAND, praying for License to Administer of the estate of ACAH GIBBS, late of Livermore in said County, deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

On the Petition of HANNAH BRIGGS, Widow of ELIAS BRIGGS, late of Livermore in said County, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to set out to her her dower in the real estate of the said deceased, and also her reasonable allowance out of the personal property of said deceased,—

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

AMASA HOLMAN, Administrator of the estate of JONATHAN HOLMAN, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his petition praying,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg. 29

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

ELIZABETH PUTNAM, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of OLIVER PUTNAM, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of the estate of said deceased,—

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

HENRY G. CROCKETT, Administrator of the estate of HIMOTHY CROCKETT, late of Sumner in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg. 29

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

MARY POOR and ISAIAH WARREN, named Executors in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of MERCY POOR, late of Denmark in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third day of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

27 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

GIDEON CUSHMAN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of LEWIS PACKARD, late of Hebron in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

27 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JESSE TURNER, late of Buckfield,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands therson, to exhibit the same to

CHARLES TURNER.

Oct. 16, 1849. 25

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

DANIEL CHAPLIN, Administrator of the estate of MOSES HOBSON, late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

JONATHAN COLE, Administrator of the estate of HENRY H. PACKARD, late of Woodstock in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. [25] GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

On the Petition of MALBRY BROWN, Administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of JONATHAN KIMBALL, late of Waterford in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell the real estate of said deceased, consisting of the homestead farm, for the payment of his just debts, charges of administration, and incidental charges,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

ALEXANDER P. DRAKE, late of Turner,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands therson, to exhibit the same to

JOHN L. DRAKE.

Oct. 16, 1849. 24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

AUGUSTUS TORREY, late of Turner,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands therson, to exhibit the same to

CHARLES TORREY.

Oct. 16, 1849. 25

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public or private sale on the premises, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., the homestead Farm of TIMOTHY CROCKETT, late of Sumner in said County, deceased, subject to the Widow's right of Dower therein.

HENRY G. CROCKETT, Adm'r.

Sumner, Oct. 23, 1849. 25

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. John Prince, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

ALONZO TUBBS,

late of Hebron in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the late dwelling house of said deceased in said Hebron, on the second Saturdays of January and April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

GIDEON CUSHMAN,
JOSEPH FARROWS,

Hebron, Oct. 16th, 1849. 25

Woolen, Long and Square SHAWLS,

Scarfs, Mantles & Childrens Shawls

MANUFACTURED AT THE

Bay State Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

THESE GOODS have been improved, even upon those which were considered superior to the best last year, and as we now have no hesitation in recommending them as decidedly better in quality and colors than the former, we shall keep a large assortment of them, and advise every one who wants the article above named not to buy until they have seen ours. Orders from the country will be carefully and promptly executed.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT,
No 2 Milk Street, Boston.

Aug. 11, 1849. 3m10

Medical Notice.

DOCT. R. RICHARD CLAY,

WILL be in attendance at the Stage House on Paris Hill, from Oct. 30th till Nov. 4th, inclusive, and at the Elm House, Norway Village, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 5th and 6th, if fair, and if not, the two first fair days, and

will treat the following classes of diseases: All affections of the Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Brain, and Nervous System, &c. All chronic diseases, of however long standing, or which may be regarded as incurable; all Scrofulous diseases, whether hereditary or acquired since birth, manifested in Glandular Tumors, White Swelling, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Ulcers, &c., Piles, Fistules in ano and perieno, without an operation and without probing, poulticing and syringing with injections, caustics, ligatures, or other painful means—a perfect and permanent cure warranted in every case. Also, all cases of Cabouses, Catarrh in the Head, Chronic Bronchitis, Stone or Gravel, Spinal diseases, and all Chronic, Mercurial, Rheumatic, and Scrofulous diseases and sores permanently cured.

Also, all female complaints, Seminal Weakness, Fits, and diseases of the Eye and Ear; in the treatment of which Dr. C. has met with unprecedented success.

No medicines prescribed to derange a healthy organ and not benefit the deceased one, which is too often the case with the most scientific Physicians.

☞ All medicines obtained of Dr. C. are warranted to be purely Vegetable, without the smallest particle of Mercury or Mineral in them.

REFERENCES.

I. Cook, M. D., L. L. D., *New York.* W. G. Eastman, M. D., F. R. S., *Boston.*

Certificates of cures and opinions of the press may be seen by

N. H. DOWN'S
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION!

Also, the most effectual remedy in the world, for

COLDS, COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP OR QUINSY, ASTHMA, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR STOMACH, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND LIVER.

THIS medicine is purely vegetable, and is by far the most effectual medicine known, for all diseases affecting the BRONCHIAL OR PULMONARY ORGANS.

Its effect upon the patient is most marked, and differs from that of most medicines recommended for the same complaints, in the following particulars:

1st—It never irritates the organs it should soothe—never dries up the cough, leaving the cause unattended—but first *loosens the cough, exercises a healthy operation on expiring*, then removes the cause, *eradicates it completely* from the system, when, as a matter of course, the *cough ceases*, and the patient is well.

2d—It never produces costiveness in the consumptive patient—on the contrary, it has a laxative effect, and is a moderate cathartic. We defy the world to produce a case of costiveness so inveterate but that in two or three weeks the patient in the mean time having proper regard to diet, will be entirely relieved, and produce a healthy action of the bowels.

3d—It does not produce a *degree of the chill*, but is a powerful promoter of *arterial and insensible perspiration*, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, those poisonous fluids and impurities of the blood, the retention of which in the system is the *sure precursor* of DISEASE, DISTRESS AND DEATH.

We do not pretend that **DOWN'S ELIXIR** is a specific for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but we do say, and can confirm by incontestable evidence, that for

CONSUMPTION,

And all diseases of the *lungs, the liver, and the pulmonary organs*, it is *certainly unequalled*. Hundreds by it have been snatched from untimely graves, and thousands who *delayed too long to use*, have found, in the advanced stage of their disease, that RELIEF was all that remained which they had vainly sought from every other source.

This INVALUABLE MEDICINE *is highly concentrated* and put up in 2 oz. and 4 1-2 oz. bottles, at fifty cents and one dollar per bottle, and each bottle warranted to contain more CURATIVE PROPERTIES than four bottles of any of the *weak, adulterated* pint bottle preparations of the day.

We have received *hundreds of certificates* of its wonderful cures, from every part of the country, many of which have been published *and may be had gratis of any of our agents.*

Sold wholesale and retail by **CURTIS & SMITH**, General Agents, No. 4 Long St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for supplies of the medicine should be addressed, or to the local agents in the principal towns and villages and towns in the country.

It is also sold at wholesale and retail by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris. July 21, 1849. 1y12

DR. MARSHALL'S
AROMATIC CATARRH AND
HEADACHE SNUFF.

This SNUFF has proved the most effectual remedial agent known to the MEDICAL FACULTY for

Removing a Cold in the Head,

The Headache, & all Catarrhal Affections.

It relieves the patient of GIDDINESS OR DIZZINESS OF THE HEAD—of all WHIZZING OR BUZZING SENSATIONS, such as are produced by too great a flow and pressure of *blood upon the brain*, cures the headache, and is the only agent known upon which you can rely with confidence for a COMPLETE, RADICAL CURE of that most troublesome disease,

THE CATARRH.

It cleanses, strengthens, and restores to healthy action all those organs, and membraneous passages of the head, the OBSTRUCTION of which produces pain in the FOREHEAD and region of the EYES, a sort of snuffling in the NOSE, a sense of *matter dropping from the head into the throat*, &c.

All these it cures easily and speedily, and the

Most Confirmed Cases of Catarrh,

it usually cures in A FEW MONTHS.

It is also an unfailing cure for BLEEDING AT THE NOSE, if persevered in but a short time.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Druggists generally—by many Agents throughout the country, and by

J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris. July 24, 1849. 1y12

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSAL
Strengthening Plaster.

LONG TRIED—TESTED BY THE FAILURE OF USELESS PRETENDERS—UNRIVALLED, AND UNPARALLELED.

These PLASTERS will be found a cure for WEARNESS OF LAMENESS IN THE BACK, SIDE OR CHEST, in all RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, STITCHES, DARTING PAINS, &c., in the limbs, back, side or stomach; and for all purposes where a plaster is needed, they have no *superior*, if indeed an *equal*.

By wearing upon the BREAST OR STOMACH, they will be found to afford *great relief* in all cases of *pain or soreness of the* CHEST and LUNGS, occasioned by neglected or protracted colds and coughs.

They are beautifully spread on prepared cloth, at 25 cents each, and may be worn without inconvenience for a long time. If they become wrinkled up they may be taken off, cleansed of sweat and dust, and again put on, and thus worn for **three or six months** at a time.

These Plasters are also spread on a thick firm paper at 12 1-2 cents, and are by far the best **Poor Man's Plaster** in the world.

In preparing the plaster to put on, it should not be merely *warmed*, but should be COMPLETELY MELTED, by holding the BACK OF THE PLASTER over the fire.

Sold by Agents generally, throughout the country, and by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris. July 24, 1849. 1y12

CURTIS & PERKINS'
Cramp and Pain Killer!

THE GREATEST REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &C.

IN BANGOR, where the Cholera is raging awfully, it has never failed in a single instance to cure, if early and faithfully applied.

Read the following Certificate from the Mayor of Bangor:

September, 1849.

This fearful disease has made its appearance in our midst. All are anxious to find the best remedy to be used on an attack. Many specifics are recommended. We have used in our family CURTIS & PERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, and believe it to be one of the best and most reliable remedies for the cure of every form of bowel complaint, and recommend it to the public as such. We speak from experience in the case of our daughter, who was attacked with violent Spasms, and Cramp-colic. Upon administering the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, she was relieved in a few minutes, and in a short time entirely recovered. It is truly a Cramp and Pain Killer. Let every family in Bangor provide to have a bottle of this valuable medicine in their house, without delay, as everything depends on using remedies in season.

☞ Since writing the above, we are informed that Capt. Hopkins, recently returned from N. York, where several of the crew were suddenly attacked with the Cholera, and all recovered by the use of the *Cramp and Pain Killer*. For sale by the agent CURTIS & PERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER. It is a safe, sure and speedy remedy until the Cramp is broken up. We are warned by the proprietors, that there is no danger from a free use of it. We can quote *hundreds of bottles* and names in hand to appear at a moment's warning. A very few moments delay may prove fatal.

It is sold by Druggists and Country Traders throughout the country, and in Paris by J. K. HAMMOND; South Paris, A. Field; East & Young's, North Paris, F. W. Shurtleff; L. Washburn, Bucktield; C. F. Allen and E. Cox, Turner; Coolidge & Gardiner, Poris land; J. Dench, Canton; and by agents in almost every town in Oxford, Cumberland and Androscoggin Counties.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 1y12

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
L. T. BOOTHBY.

AGENT for the Atlantic, Thetmotion, Lincoln, Manhattan and Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

South Paris, July 21, 1849. 29

Window Sash!

3000 LIGHTS of Window Sash, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12 and 12x14 inches, glazed and painted, for sale by

E. B. HUMPHREY.

North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. 1

To the Honorable County Commissioners of Oxford County.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the town of Dixfield and vicinity, represent that the public travel requires a better highway between Dixfield village and East Dixfield, in the county of Oxford, than may now be made, and for more than one year last, it made which we have labored for that purpose, and hereby request that a jury view said way to lay with the board of commissioners for Franklin county, and locate the same, beginning at the town of Dixfield, on the town of Carthage in said Franklin county, and other necessary points connecting said new location as shall be agreed upon, and such alterations of the present way as may be necessary to accommodate the public convenience and necessity may require.

THOMAS J. COLE, and 54 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. At a County Commissioners' Court, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1849.

Upon the foregoing petition, ORDERED, That the Commissioners of said County of Oxford, meet at the dwelling house of Samuel Gile, in Dixfield, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of November next, at ten of the clock A. M. and view the route described in said petition, and hear the parties thereto, and their evidence, and determine thereon, and if they shall deem it necessary to lay out a road as prayed for, they shall cause the same to be surveyed and laid out, and a plan and return thereof made, and returned to the next Court of Sessions to be holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of January next, with their doings thereon, and that notice be given to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of the petition and this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days at least before said second Tuesday of January next, that they may then and there appear and object if they see cause.

And it is further ordered, that the Petitioners cause notice to be given to the Commissioners of the County of Franklin, that the Franklin Commissioners may meet the Oxford Commissioners at the time and place aforesaid, and for the purposes aforesaid, that all persons and corporations interested may appear and object if they see cause.

Attest: WM. R. KENDALL, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order of court thereon.

Attest: WM. R. KENDALL, Clerk.

42

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms his Farm at Bryant's Pond village, in Woodstock, consisting of about 100 acres of land, well divided into tillage, pasture and wood, with a good supply of fruit, and a convenient two story house, with ell and barn attached. Also, a small lot of land adjoining the above, with a small house thereon. Said premises are pleasantly situated, and will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to a good man. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

OLIVER VIRGIN.

Woodstock, 1849.

Administrators' Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the right, title & interest which Samuel C. De Barry, late of Green Bay Wisconsin Territory, died seized and possessed of, to the Real Estate & which I am duly appointed Administrator, consisting of a certain piece or parcel of land, & the buildings thereon, situated in Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, bounded & described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the Baptist Meeting House lot, so called, in the village in said Buckfield, thence running northerly on the east line of said lot to the road leading to Hebron, thence easterly on said road to the land of Barker Bisbee, thence southerly on said Bisbee's land to the land of Hiram Bisbee, thence westerly on said Hiram Bisbee's land to the land of Professor Barker, thence northerly on said Barker's land to the land of Hiram & being the same which was conveyed to said DeBarry by Deed of Warranty from Professor Barker.

LYDIA C. BRADBURY, guardian to the minor heirs of the late Samuel C. DeBarry.

Buckfield, Oct. 2d, 1849. 3w42

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Walter L. Mann, of Canton, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his Mortgage Deed, dated the 15th day of March, A. D. 1847, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 15, conveyed to the subscriber a certain lot of land situated in said Canton, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the lot of land owned by Ebenezer Mann, on the road leading from Canton Point to Turner Centre, thence running southerly on said road to the land of Ebenezer Mann, thence westerly on said Mann's land to the land of Ebenezer Mann, thence northerly on said Mann's land to the land of Ebenezer Mann, thence easterly on said Mann's land to the land of Ebenezer Mann, thence south